



The Daily Colonist.

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VICTORIA, B. C. SUNDAY, MAY 6, 1906.

HALL & WALKER
AGENTS
WELLINGTON COAL \$6.50 PER TON
DRY CORD WOOD
100 Government St. Telephone 53

TWENTY PAGES.

LADIES'

OUT-OF-DOOR JEWELRY

Just those little items so necessary to perfect the out-of-door tout ensemble.

BROOCHES

In fleur-de-lis, clover leaf, enamel beetles, and other fashionable designs, plain and stone set from 50c. up.

BLOUSE PINS

In silver, gun metal, enamel, mother-of-pearl, at prices ranging from 25c. to \$2.50 per set.

COLLAR SUPPORTS

New arrivals in these very necessary equipments are in Mother-of-Pearl, Opal, and Turquois, at 50c. and 75c. per set.

CHALLONER & MITCHELL

JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS

47 and 49 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

C.M.1070

Four Good Things

Dixi Flour, per sack.....	\$1 25
Dixi Tea, per lb.....	.35c and 50c
Dixi Soap, 6 bars.....	.25c

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

Independent Grocers - 111 Government St., Victoria
R.1070

"100,000 GLASSES A DAY." --- SOME ONE MUST DRINK IT.

CASCADE BEER

All first-class bars.
Ring up Dixi H. Ross & Co. for a supply for the house.

SOAP! SOAP! SOAP!

WELL SEASONED. ECONOMICAL,

ECLIPSE, 6 cakes for	25c.
DEFIANCE, 4-lb. bar	25c.
FRENCH CASTILE, bar	25c.

THE SAUNDERS GROCERY CO., Ltd.

TRY THE OLD STORE PHONE 28 JOHNSON STREET.

SMOKE

IMPERIAL MIXTURE

TOBACCO

SOLD WHOLESALE BY

The Hudson's Bay Company

YOU NEED SOMETHING TO DRINK THESE DAYS

VICTORIA-PHOENIX BEER, 2 large bottles	25c.
VICTORIA-PHOENIX BOCK BEER, 2 large bottles	25c.
TATE'S ENGLISH ALE, 2 large bottles	25c.
PURE WEST INDIA LIME JUICE, large bottle	25c.
ERSIAN SHERBET, large bottle	25c.
BASS ALE, large bottle	30c.
DUBLIN STOUT, large bottle	30c.
TONIC PORT, large bottle	50c.

THE WEST END GROCERY COMPANY,
SYDNEY J. HEALD, Manager.
42 GOVERNMENT STREET.

PHONE 58. P. O. BOX 566.

THE INSURANCE INVESTIGATION

Dominion Commission Will Now Take Up Affairs of Canada Life.

A NEW LAW OF LIBEL

An Ontario Court Declares all Boycotting to be Illegal.

TORONTO, May 5.—Scarcely a department in the wide range of activity of a modern life insurance company had not been probed with greater or less results when counsel for the Dominion insurance commission practically completed its investigation into the affairs of the Manufacturers' Life Insurance company yesterday afternoon. It is understood the examination of the career of that company has been exhausted and the business of the Canada Life will come before the commission when it resumes on Tuesday next.

J. F. Junkin, general manager of the Manufacturers' Life, admitted yesterday the practice of making investments in securities on behalf of the company without the formal authorization of the directors. Mr. Junkin was opposed to any effort being made to take away from policyholders the right to vote, and suggested that some effort be made to induce policyholders to take more personal interest in the direction of the company in which they were interested.

Cobalt district is to have a great ore smelter and refinery. It will cost about \$600,000, and the Ontario government has agreed to give the projected works a free site.

Boycotting Declared Illegal.

A judgment, which would seem to have a significance for trade unions throughout Canada, was delivered this morning by the divisional court and signed by Chancellor Boyd, Justice Magee and Justice Meredith. It dismissed with costs the appeal entered by the local union No. 30 of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers against a judgment given by Justice MacMahon on a verdict of the jury awarding \$7,500 and costs to the Toronto Metallic Roofing company. The company was embarrassed in business two or three years ago by a boycott of the members of the union, consequent to a disagreement as to open or closed shop. As the union was not a corporate body the officers were sued by the company, who got judgment. The union then appealed, and the case has been in the courts ever since. Their lordships find that boycotting is illegal.

New Libel Case.

Mr. McKay's bill to amend the act respecting actions of libel and slander passed the legal committee of the legislature yesterday, and was sent on to the house. Section eight of the old act is repealed, and a clause substituted whereby accounts of meetings of duly organized public bodies shall be privileged unless it can be proved that such reports are malicious. It protects newspapers against actions for libel for the publication of government bulletins or reports. The act is widened so as to take in the monthly publications, and "public meetings" shall be interpreted under the Ontario instead of the English act.

DICKENS' "LITTLE DORRIT."

Mother of Canadian Alderman Was Original of Character.

London, Ont., May 5.—It appears that the original of Charles Dickens' character, "Little Dorrit," is the mother of Alderman Cooper, of this city. The alderman was startled yesterday on seeing a cablegram that the woman in question was a Mrs. Cooper, of Southgate, an old London suburb, and that her maiden name was Mary Ann Mitton, which was the maiden name of the alderman's mother. Thirty-eight years ago, Alderman Cooper ran away from home. He first bought a ticket for Australia and was booked to sail on the ship Tasmania, but when his mother heard of his intentions he burned his ticket. Several of his school-fellows who had arranged to go with him sailed on the Tasmania and were drowned, the steamer foundering at sea. A short time after this Alderman Cooper sailed for Canada and has been here ever since.

A large amount of money being forwarded here by the insurance companies of the United States and Europe.

To Meet the Immense Losses

they will have to pay. Many of the companies have, it is said, decided to reimburse the clients with spot cash at their offices or with drafts as good as coin here, and thus avoid the delay that would ensue if bills of exchange were issued on eastern or foreign money centers.

In every section of the city, relief work is going on without a hitch and nowhere, so far as could be learned was there any real distress. Some anxiety is still felt over purity of the water supply. City Chemist Gibbs said yesterday that samples of water taken from the tanks at various points about the city were found to be so full of bacteria that sewer pollution was indicated. A laboratory was established at the state university for the analysis of the supply. In connection with the recent boycott movement in China, it is interesting to note that the China, sailing for the Orient today, is taking a shipment of 1,000 tons of flour. This is the first flour shipment of any note to be sent from here to the Orient for months.

THORPE'S OLD ENGLISH GINGER BEER

HAS A SMACK OF ITS OWN.

SIR HENRY M. DURAND,
British Ambassador to Washington Returns to Post.

New York, May 5.—Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, British ambassador at Washington, was a passenger today on the steamer *Etruria* which sailed for Liverpool.

SELECTING A CANDIDATE.

Liberals of Parksville Take Time By the Forelock.

Nanaimo, May 5.—(Special)—A meeting of Liberals was held at Parksville last night to consider a candidate for Alberni in the provincial house. While nothing definite was done, the sentiment of the meeting was in favor of Mr. Brewster, the cobblerman of Clayquot. Another meeting will be held shortly to further consider the matter.

The grocery firm of Napier & Co., Cumberland, has assigned.

COURT HOUSE BURNS.

County Buildings at North Yakima Destroyed by Fire.

Tacoma, May 5.—(Special)—The county courthouse at North Yakima was burned this afternoon. Fifteen prisoners were in the county jail in the basement. All were removed to places of safety. The two upper stories were of wood. All of the county records were saved. The loss is \$15,000, and insurance \$5,000. A new \$80,000 courthouse is in course of construction. The burned building was moved ten miles several years ago by the Northern Pacific from the old town of Yakima City.

NO TRAILING SKIRTS.

German Town Passes Law Prohibiting Women's Long Trains.

Nordhausen, Prussian Saxony, May 5.—The town council of Nordhausen has issued an ordinance prohibiting women from allowing the trains of their dresses to drag in the streets as a "measure for the protection of health and for the prevention of tainting the atmosphere with dust." The penalty for infraction of this ordinance is a fine of \$8.50. The police department of Nordhausen had previously forbidden women to allow their dress trains to sweep the sidewalks of the Friederich Wilhelm platz and the adjacent streets. The council now extends the regulation to the entire city. The passing of this law is likely to result in a similar ordinance being enforced by other countries.

A Three Year Agreement.

German Town Passes Law Prohibiting Women's Long Trains.

Washington, D. C., May 5.—The Chinese government has given notice that it will open certain Manchurian ports and interior cities to the world's trade only after it has completed the preparation of regulations for the government of the foreign colonies therein. It is understood to mean the opening will be conducted on the agreement by foreigners to accept their holdings on leases and not claim the right to buy their lands outright. The active spirit in this anti-foreign movement is understood to be Tang Chao Ye, the price president of the board of foreign affairs, who by reason of his education in America and his graduation from Yale, is thoroughly acquainted with modern foreign methods. Private devices received here from China relative to the anti-American boycott in China are discouraging and it is even predicted that the operators will not accede to a suggestion for a two year agreement, as that would throw next conference in a presidential year and as the miners will not want a long term agreement, the chances are that

A Three Year Agreement.

will be eventually entered upon. An intimation has reached here from President Baer that the operators will not discriminate against the miners now in suspension and the local representatives of the coal companies say the same thing. It looks, therefore, as if a strike has been averted and the miners will return to work probably on Monday May 14.

In his address to the convention in presenting the report of the scale, Mr. Mitchell said: "I am in favor of raising the low paid men to the standard of the high paid men. During the six or seven years that I have been in the movement in the anthracite regions I have learned to know much about conditions here. I want to assure you that I am not at all pleased with the wages or conditions. I believe they should be improved. In considering the policy of the organization we must take into consideration its possibilities. If I were to strike a strike would be successful, that you could win, that you would stand together, I would advise you to strike and stay away from the mines until we get better conditions, but from the information I have received from all parts, I am fearful that our people are that we are not in sympathy with a strike movement.

"In deciding this question may I ask you to do it without passion or sentiment, but with due regard to what is best known. Whatever your decision is, whether it be to strike or whether it be to work, I ask you to stand together, accepting without reservation the conclusion of the majority."

The news that the convention had

decided against a strike was received

with great joy throughout this region.

Now that peace is assured there is rejoicing on hand, there have been no demoralization other than individual expression to the miners themselves the news

is very satisfactory and they were willing to strike if John Mitchell thought they ought to, but they are glad that he decided otherwise.

MONEY TO REBUILD.

Big Steel Companies Promise San Francisco Ample Funds.

Montreal, May 5.—The Royal Bank of Canada has completed arrangements for the transportation of British gold direct to Canada, and the new C. P. R. royal mail steamship Empress of Britain, which sails from Liverpool on her maiden trip today, will carry in her superstructure the first consignment, amounting to one million dollars in bullion. Heretofore such imports have been made through New York, owing to superior speed, up to the present time, of the ships running to that port. The advent of the C. P. R. Empress steamships, however, no longer makes that necessary, and the management of the line is gratified that this advance in the Canadian steamship service has been so quickly recognized.

QUEBEC CHURCH LAW DECISION

Widows Maintained in Possession of Pews by the Court.

Quebec, May 5.—Judge Climon, of the supreme court here, has rendered another of those decisions which periodically startle the world by reminding them that there is still a corner of North America where a union of church and state persists. The case came up on a petition for a writ of mandamus presented by Omer Lemire, a farmer and ratepayer of the parish of St. Croix, to compel the fabrique, or board of trustees of the said parish, to put up at auction two of the church pews. It was shown that the pews which formed the subject of the dispute had been sold in the sixties to Gayler Lemay and Ferdinand Auger to be held by them and their wives during their life time. Both Auger and Lemay died years ago, and their widows married again, but still continued to hold their pews sold to their deceased hus-

bands. Hence a family quarrel which led to this expensive law suit. The action was founded on a law which says that in this matter of church pews widows lose their rights if they remarry. But in opposition to this it was proved that it was the custom of the parish from time immemorial to allow widows to remain in possession of their pews whether they married again or not and the civil court has decided that this was sufficient ground to decide in favor of the widows.

The court called attention to the fact

that if the suit had been decided against

the church trustees, in turn, would have had to take legal proceedings to evict the widows before being able to comply with the order for the sale of the pews.

SNOW IN WINNIPEG.

Slight Fall Adds Variety to Manitoba Weather.

Winnipeg, May 5.—(Special)—There was a slight snowfall throughout the province today. The weather has turned colder after an exceptionally fine spell during April.

James J. Hill will attend a luncheon by the Canadian club when he enters Winnipeg Wednesday next.

Winnipeg painters will go out on a strike for higher wages on Monday.

MANCHURIAN TRADE.

Chinese Government Gives Notice of Opening of Ports.

Washington, D. C., May 5.—The Chinese government has given notice that it will open certain Manchurian ports and interior cities to the world's trade only after it has completed the preparation of regulations for the government of the foreign colonies therein.

It is understood to mean the opening will be conducted on the agreement by

foreigners to accept their holdings on

leases and not claim the right to buy

their lands outright. The active spirit

in this anti-foreign movement is

understood to be Tang Chao Ye, the

price president of the foreign colonies

therein. It is believed that the opening

will be conducted on the agreement by

foreigners to accept their holdings on

leases and not claim the right to buy

TWO WOMEN WHO WERE RELIEVED OF PELVIC CATARRH BY TAKING PE-RU-NA

Headache, Backache and Weakness Are Symptoms of Pelvic Catarrh.

A LETTER OF GRATITUDE.

Mrs. Lizzie Lohr, 1155 W. 13th street, Chicago, Ill., writes:

"I take pleasure in writing you these few lines, thinking there may be other women suffering as I did. I had my complaints over a year. I tried different medicines and doctors also. Nothing seemed to do me any good. The doctors wanted to operate on me."

"At last I wrote to Dr. Hartman. He told me what ailed me, and how I should take Peruna. I did as he told me for four months and now I am cured. No one can tell how thankful I am to him, as I had given up all hopes of ever getting well."



FOLLOWED DR. HARTMAN'S ADVICE WITH BENEFICIAL RESULTS.

Mrs. John M. Stabler, Millersburg, Ind., writes:

"I have been cured of a very bad case of catarrh of the stomach and constipation, and a complication of ailments that I have had for several years. I doctored with three doctors, who did me not much good, so I quit doctoring. I bought a bottle of Peruna and commenced taking it. I found I was getting some better, but thought I was not doing as well as I might. So I wrote to Dr. Hartman to see what he thought about my case."

"He gave me special directions and medical advice. To our astonishment I improved and am today a well woman, and weigh as much as I ever did in my life."

"My old friends in Ohio, where we moved from some months ago, say when they see me, 'How well you look. I did not expect to see you ever look so well again.' I tell them I would not be so well if it had not been for Peruna. Peruna saved my life. I recommend Peruna wherever I am, and whenever any of our people are sick, I give them Peruna with success."

"I thank Dr. Hartman, and may he live many years more to go on with the good work. Tongue cannot express the gratitude that my husband, children and I owe to Dr. Hartman for the kindness he has shown toward me during my sickness. I want the public to know what Peruna and Dr. Hartman have done for me."

ABOUT A THRIVING LOCAL INDUSTRY

Messrs Popham Bros. Say Their Business Is Constantly Increasing.

VICTORIANS FAVORING HOME INDUSTRIES

Large Orders Ahead-- Factory and Plant Briefly Described.

"A decided increase is already noticed in our business as the result of the 'patronize home industry' movement started by the Colonist," remarked F. J. Popham, of Popham Bros., who have lately taken over the Excelsior bakery in Victoria West.

This firm has only been established in this city for a few years, but lately they have found their space not large enough for the trade that they were doing, and they decided that they would either have to build or purchase. In their search for a suitable place they happened on the big bakery in Victoria West, and soon completed a deal by which it became their property.

The firm's former place of business was on Langley street, and it was only at the first of the month that they took possession of their new store. The present store is arranged in an ideal manner for their trade, and since the first of the month the new owners have been busily engaged in

Moving and Making Alterations. The building is a two-story affair, the upper story being devoted to the making of biscuits and confectionery. In charge

of the biscuit department is A. C. Popham, who has had large experience in the bakeries of the East, and who is recognized as one of the best in the business. This department is fitted up in a manner that makes the baking of biscuits almost a pleasure instead of a labor. Practically everything is done by machinery. The dough is first mixed in a steam mixer; from there it goes to the steam rollers, which make 1,000 revolutions per minute, and through this it is put several times; from there it is sent to the cutting machine, where it is cut into the shape required. This machine cuts at the rate of 500 soda crackers per minute, and it takes just ten minutes to fill the large oven.

The oven is what is known as a "reel-over oven," and is built on the same principle as a Ferris wheel. Into this oven the employees were yesterday engaged in

The Biscuits Are Placed and it requires the attention of one man continuously.

When cooking soda crackers no stop is made; the process only takes ten minutes, and by the time the first reel comes round, the crackers are cooked and the machine ready to receive another batch. When cooked they are raked out of the oven and sent to the packing room, where ten hands are employed in putting them in all description of cases, from a fifty-pound box to a small package containing about half a pound. When packed they are taken in hand by the nailers, and this also gives steady employment to three men.

Over Thirty Years' Experience. For fancy biscuits a separate mixer and cutter are used, and biscuits may be cut into over one hundred shapes.

In the candy department F. J. Popham is in charge, and has under him a capable staff of employees. Thomas Nelson, the head sugar boiler, has had

and was for some time in the employ of R. T. Watson & Co., of Toronto. He has entire charge over the hard boiled goods, and is said to be very expert.

This department, like the other, is well laid out, and every available inch of space utilized. In this part of the business it is the intention of the proprietors to make a specialty of high class creams. The fittings for the manufacture of first class candies have all been installed, and nothing will be left

undone in order to make the reputation they are after.

The mixing tables in this part of the building are made of fine slabs of marble, and it is impossible for any dirt to get in the goods. A large cold water cooler is also used to cool the goods quickly, which has to be done in order that they may keep up with the demands that are placed on them.

In this department there are fifteen hands employed, mostly girls. Separate departments are set apart for the chocolate dippers and for moulding. In the latter part the many different moulds are made up in starch and the hot candy run in and when cool left in the shape required. This machine cuts at the rate of 500 soda crackers per minute, and it takes just ten minutes to fill the large oven.

The oven is what is known as a "reel-over oven," and is built on the same principle as a Ferris wheel. Into this oven the employees were yesterday engaged in

Turning Out a Big Order for a local firm, while in the shipping department an order for 100 fifty-pound pails were awaiting shipment to Vancouver.

In the shipping and stockroom they have floor space of 60 by 100 feet, and immediately alongside is the boiler and engine room. The local trade is attended to by E. Tenant, and he finds a good opening for the goods. The firm is also a large shipper to the Yukon, the Northwest and the lower mainland.

The proprietors are looking to the future and expect to develop a large business and have already placed an order for additional machinery which, when installed, will make the plant one of the best equipped on the coast.

Only the best of everything is used, and it is the intention to always turn out only first class goods.

"The firm makes only confectionery and biscuits," said Mr. Popham, "and if the citizens of Victoria only continue their patronage as during the last few weeks we will have all we can do to attend to their wants."

The Helmet of Navarre.

Assessment Notices.—During the last few days the staff of the city assessor's office has been busy sending out the annual assessment notice. Over 3,500 notices have been sent out which will necessitate the number of tax notices later in the year.

The Helmet of Navarre.

When you go to Nanaimo, stop at the Windsor hotel. The proprietor has installed Taylor's Automatic Fire Alarm. *

The Assizes.—The spring assizes will commence on the 15th inst. Among the cases set for trial is that of William Hamilton, accused of assaulting a young girl on Fairfield road.

Cadets Resume Practice.—The Victoria college cadets resumed their regular target practice at the Drill hall yesterday after a rest of several weeks. Some very good shooting was done. Out of a possible twenty-five the following scores were made: Sergt.-Major Hartman and Cadet Watson, 22; Sergt. Walter and Cadets Elliott and Coghill, 21; Cadets Dalby, Brown and Carter, 20; Lieut. Robson, 19; Sergt. Elberts and Cadet Barton, 18; Cadet Corbett, 17; Cadets Harris and Walter Barton, 16; Corp. Thomas, 15; Cadets Boggs and Green, 13.

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The Colonist.

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27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

THE DAILY COLONIST

Delivered by carrier at 20 cents per week, or mailed, postpaid, to any part of Canada (except the city), the United Kingdom or the United States, at the following rates:

Three months 1 25
Six months 2 50
One year \$5 00

Victoria Daily Weather

Saturday, May 5th, 1906.

Deg.
Highest 66
Lowest 38
Mean 52
Rain, none.
Sunshine, 12 hrs. 54 mins.

Victoria Weather

April, 1906.

Highest temperature . 70.7
Lowest temperature . 32.4
Mean temperature . 50.87

Total precipitation for the month . 0.46 inch; average amount 1.56 inches.

Bright sunshine, 198 hours 48 minutes; mean daily proportion 0.48 (constant sunshine being 1).

CARNEGIE THE WOER.

We had occasion yesterday to refer to the sentiments expressed by Mr. Carnegie at a meeting of the Canadian club at Toronto, where, with honeyed words, he spoke of the absorption of the United States by Canada, and the noble mission of this country in leading the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race into unity, alliance and political unity. These remarks were, of course, tempered to the feeling of an audience largely British and anti-American in the sense of being opposed to political fusion.

While in Canada, the Laird of Skibo paid great many compliments to Canadians and to Canadian institutions. In fact, if one were to judge of his spoken sentiments he would imagine that Mr. Carnegie who writes books, and Mr. Carnegie who came to Ottawa to open libraries were two entirely different Carnegies. His sugary statements on this side of the line suggest the story of the Spider and the Fly. It was a most coaxing appeal to "come into my parlor" on the part of the ironmaster, cloaked in the garb of Anglo-Saxonism. Canadians should beware of Andrew Carnegie as a political adviser. He has never been friendly to Canada, and is not friendly to British-Canadian alliances. He has placed himself repeatedly on record, and for this reason one or two Canadian towns refused to accept the gift of a library from him.

Mr. Carnegie has a great admiration for Sir Wilfrid Laurier, which is perhaps only natural. He regards him as one of the five greatest men of the world. Booker Washington is another, but there were personal reasons, he said, for not naming the other three. In respect to one, modesty no doubt forbade him going into particulars. But even in his admiration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier he is not consistent with his former utterances. This is what Andrew Carnegie wrote in his book, "Triumphant Democracy":

"But why talk of Canada, or any mere colony? What book, what invention, what statue or picture—what anything—has a colony ever produced? or what man has grown up in a colony who has become known beyond his own local district? None. Nor can a colony ever give to mankind anything of value beyond wood, corn, beef. If Canada and the Australian colonies were free and independent republics, the world would soon see the harvest of democracy in noble works, and in great minds. And for the mother of these nations the result would be infinitely better, even as to trade. Besides, she would be far prouder of her progeny: which, in itself, is not a bad return for a fond mother like her."

The above are Mr. Carnegie's real sentiments. Owing to the attention which Canada has received on account of the rush of immigrants to the Northwest and the general prosperity which prevails he has increased his respect for Canadians. Otherwise, his object is to separate Canada from Great Britain, and all the more now that our importance has increased in his eyes.

As to the ultimate professed object of Mr. Carnegie to see a political union of the Anglo-Saxon peoples, no one perhaps will seriously disagree with him. It is a very remote contingency and cannot seriously interest the present generation at least. Canada's interests are not in that direction at the present time. In every material, as well as sen-

timental, respect her future is bound up with that of the Empire. Nothing more serious to this country could happen than political fusion with the United States, or even independence. Should the time ever come that the British Empire and the United States are open to negotiate a commercial or political zollverein, or even a closer alliance, then Canada could with perfect consistency and safety enter into the negotiations upon a basis of equality.

PRESTON THE IRREPRESSIBLE.

Mr. W. T. R. Preston, who is Dominion Immigration commissioner in Europe, with headquarters in London, England, and is now on his way to give evidence at Ottawa in connection with the North Atlantic Trading Co., has had an interesting political career. Ever since he first blossomed into prominence he has been what is styled a "hot number" in politics. First of all, he was a Conservative and had some position in the civil service at Ottawa, but quarreled with the government over a question of patronage or favor expected. He next appeared on the scene in Port Hope, Ont., as publisher of a paper in the Liberal interest. He there took a prominent part in politics, being at one time a candidate for parliamentary honors. He was always bitter and vindictive in his antipathies, and on one occasion was burned in effigy. A weekly paper was too circumscribed a sphere for his energies, and he was subsequently associated with the Globe as a special editorial writer, being subsequently Liberal organizer for the province of Ontario. It was he who made himself famous by telegraphing to his friends regarding the West Elgin elections, won by unparalleled corruption, to "hug the machine." As a reward for his labors in the cause he was appointed librarian of the legislature assembly in Toronto, but the cramped and retired life it involved did not suit him, for whatever else he is he possesses a tremendous lot of energy and might be described as a bundle of "nerves." He crooked up in one doubtful capacity after another, until the Ontario government were glad to see him safely in the arms of the Dominion. His activity was trying on their nerves. Since his appointment as immigration agent he has always been prominently in the public eye, and about as hard to keep in leash as he was while in the service of the provincial government. An armful of lives would be a fair comparison with the difficulties which he imposes upon any government with which he is associated. He has been very successful as an immigration agent from the standpoint of numbers. As a ubiquitous, irrepressible "hustler" he has found a niche which can fully occupy his attention. That he was, however, bound to get himself or the government into serious trouble sooner or later was an almost certain prophecy.

The Vancouver World solemnly asserts that it was proved most conclusively in evidence that the "giving away" of Kainai island represented a loss of \$4,500,000 to the province. Here is a question in "double rule of three." If the 7,500 acres, which the government sold to the G. T. P. for \$10,000, be worth \$4,500,000, what are the 250,000 acres of valuable prairie land, which the Dominion government sold to the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company at \$1 an acre, worth?

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

There is unusual interest felt in the subject of the metric system, the principles and advantages of which we are to have explained to us by Prof. McLean shortly, in the city of Victoria. It is a subject upon which a great deal can be said pro and con., and the arguments are not by any means all on one side, even from the standpoint of time-saving and utility. We are not going to refer to the arguments that our weights and measures are of Hebrew origin, although that is claimed as beyond question. What will probably weigh with the English-speaking people of the world is the practical aspect of the system, is an evidence of the strength of its contention.

But apart from the reconstruction of the British system of weights and measures, as proposed, in order to better fulfil scientific and utilitarian requirements, the metric system is not a perfect system, and is not universally applicable to all uses, construction work and navigation being instances as spheres in which it fails on account of its decimal base. John Quincy Adams is quoted as saying that "The decimal system can be applied only with many qualifications to any general system of metrology. Its natural application is only to numbers, for time, space, gravity, and extension inflexibly rejects its sway. Nature has no partialities for the number ten, and the attempt to shackle her freedom with it will forever prove abortive. For instance, we might be asked to find a definite equivalent for the cube root of ten or one hundred. Left to your own resources, you cannot by natural means divide it into equal parts."

Nor is French opinion unanimous on the merits of the metric system. Prof. Gadot, an eminent scientist, regards the unit of the system as unsatisfactory, and he is endeavoring with "unmeasured energy" to prevent England and America from adopting it. Barometers he says should be graduated by weight, not by linear dimensions, as is at present done. This, he terms, a "universal error." The metric, he maintains, ought to be based on the atmospheric pressure; that is, one atmosphere ought to equal one kilo per square centimetre, so that the metre ought to be one-tenth the height of the barometer. This, he says, is the only natural unit of measurement; all others are wrong.

So that we see from a scientific point of view the system that is contemplated to be introduced into Canada is not all that has been claimed for it, and from that point of view alone the last word has not been said; but from another point of view—the practical and useful—we have only to modify our system to a very small extent to answer all requirements and to save to us time-honored

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the derivatives of the French metre. In an interview given to the Pall Mall Gazette some time ago he supplied some valuable information as to the work of the association referred to, of which he was the founder and is a leading spirit, and whose prime business it is to advocate his proposal. He states that the Decimal Association, organized to decimalize the British weights and measures, lost its way and entered upon a campaign of making the adoption of the metre compulsory, not seeing the perfection that was possible by the co-operation of the British inch units. He points out that the change, if enforced by law, would entail an expenditure of £100,000,000 on the manufacturers, and contends that it is altogether unnecessary.

Asked as to the nature of his proposal, he said "it is simplicity itself. The only thing worth having in the French system is the principle of the co-operation of the units which underlies it. The French take the unit of length—the metre—and square it for their area unit, cube it for their volume unit, and then take the weight of that volume of water as their unit of weight. There you have the whole metric system from beginning to end."

Mr. Parker then goes on to point out that, as everybody knows, our own measures cannot be scientifically used on account of the absence of the principle of the co-operation of units, but adds that "in the English inch we have had three-fourths of the metric principle for thousands of years." All that is needed, he says, is to increase the grain weight by one per cent, and recognize the weight of a cubic inch of water, which would then be 250 grains, and might be called the imperial unit of weight or the ounce weight. Here we have supplied the necessary co-operation of units for ordinary use, and for a scientific base, the absence of which has led to the agitation for the introduction of the French metre and "its imperceptible derivations."

In regard to the plea for a universal system, if the most perfect system is to survive, he claims that the inch units are greatly superior to the metric units, and that he has not yet met any person who is prepared to deny that the slight modification he has suggested would make them the most perfect in the world. It may be added in explanation of the standing of Mr. Parker that he is the engineer in charge of the electrification of the Metropolitan railway in London.

Stress is laid upon the fact that 26 countries in the world have adopted the French system, but in many cases the act has been ignored by the people, and the population of several of them is no larger than that of many English cities. Against these 36 cities, it is stated, must be placed the British Empire, the Russian Empire and the United States of America. The population of the British Empire alone is larger than that of all the metric-using countries combined, while among the English-speaking peoples there is only one and only one pound, and the measures of the Russian empire are based on the British inch. Mr. Parker regards the prospects for the realization of the British "co-operation" scheme as very bright indeed, and the progress that has been made recently, or rather the reaction against the adoption of the metric system, is an evidence of the strength of his contention.

The position occupied by the principal religious denominations in relation to crime was as follows: Roman Catholics, 39.7; Methodists, 10.0; Presbyterians, 8.5; Baptists, 3.1. According to the last census the position held by the above mentioned denominations for the last ten years in regard to crime is told in the following figures: Roman Catholics, 41.50; Methodists, 17.07; Presbyterians, 15.68; Baptists, 5.90.

The report shows that practically 75 per cent. of the offences are committed by the urban population. There were 48,192 summary convictions in 1892, an increase of 4,330. These consist of breaches of the peace, adulteration of food, assaults, infractions of the various statutes, together with such other offences as vagrancy, drunkenness, keeping or frequenting bawdy houses, cruelty to animals, etc.

In Manitoba the number of convictions for drunkenness stood at 8.10 for every 1,000 of the population; in British Columbia, 5.93; in Nova Scotia, 5.6; in New Brunswick, 5.01; in the territories, 4.92; in Prince Edward Island, 2.84; in Ontario, 2.47; in Quebec, 2.34. These figures show that the ratios in Quebec, Ontario and Prince Edward Island are below the general average. Convictions for offences against liquor laws numbered 2,726 males and 292 females in 1904, a slight decrease.

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The old harbor commission of Montreal has been dissolved, or will be as soon as the new law now before the House comes in force, and the harbor will be governed by three paid commissioners appointed by the government, who will devote all their time to the business of the port. Mr. Monk, in parliament, took occasion to ask why the government should make two or three bites of a cherry. Why not, he asked, deal with all the great shipping

and familiar metrologic terms, more widely used than any others in existence. We have, therefore, equal, if not greater, possibilities of the British and not the French system becoming universal, and in the end the volume of trade must determine the use of any system in the commerce of the world.

CANADIAN CRIMINAL STATISTICS

Criminal statistics are always more interesting than those contained in the ordinary blue-book. Readers dwell carefully upon comparisons in the records of the courts as between provinces, or races, or creeds. There is much food for thought, and it is almost invariably true that the darker side of life has greater attraction as a study than the brighter side. The census and statistics branch of the department of agriculture has just issued the annual volume of Canadian criminal statistics for 1904. It is a little late, but such things must be expected of a department that has not yet nearly completed the returns of the census taken in 1901.

The number of indictable offences in Canada during that year was 9,301, against 9,642 during the previous year. The convictions were 6,754 as compared with 6,541.

The record of the various provinces was as follows:

Provinces.	Charges.	Convictions.
Quebec	2,134	1,783
Manitoba	1,111	489
Ontario	4,701	3,631
Nova Scotia	664	434
British Columbia	529	379
P. E. Island	41	28
New Brunswick	213	122
The Territories	1,003	530

Out of the total number of persons convicted 5,58 were female offenders as compared with 6,18 per cent. the year before. There was a large decrease in the number of child criminals, the number of offenders under 16 years of age being 697, against 1,038 the year before. Out of the 697 young offenders 389 were from Ontario and 124 from Quebec, as compared with 510 from Ontario and 279 from Quebec, in the previous years. There were twenty-seven charges and fourteen convictions of murder during the year, against twenty-six charges and only eight convictions in the previous year. Out of these fourteen convictions eight were from British Columbia, two from Quebec and one each from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and the territories. For attempt at murder fifteen persons were charged and seven were convicted, as compared with six charges and two convictions in the previous twelve months.

Forgery and other offences against the currency increased from 120 to 152, the increase coming principally from that part of Canada west of Winnipeg. No life sentence was passed during the year, and only one during the year previous, while there were fourteen death sentences, as compared with eight.

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Local News

ANOTHER MONTH GONE!

What about that Life Insurance you were going to put on? see HEISTERMAN & CO THE CANADA LIFE

Local News

Visiting Clergyman.—The Rev. R. D. Fraser, D.D., of Toronto, is in the city, and will preach this morning in First Presbyterian church. Dr. Fraser is the editor and publisher of the Presbyterian Sunday school publications, a man who has made a name for himself in Canada as a good business man, a fine writer and an excellent preacher, a tripartite combined in so high a character in but few men.

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Poultry Association.—The members of the Victoria Poultry and Pet Stock association will meet in the parlor of the Queen's hotel, Tuesday, 8th May, at 8 p.m.

Meeting of Maccabees.—The regular review of Victoria Hive, No. 1, Ladies of the Maccabees, will be held on Tuesday evening in A.O.U.W. hall. All officers and members are requested to attend.

Mandolin Club.—All members of the Margherita Mandolin club are requested to attend rehearsal on Tuesday evening, probably at 8 o'clock, in the auditorium of the Y.M.C.A.

Escaped From Disaster.—The many friends of Thos. Bradbury will be pleased to hear that along with his wife and family he escaped from the fire in San Francisco without suffering any loss.

Visiting Preachers.—The Rev. J. H. Beatt will be the preacher at the morning service in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, while the Rev. J. R. Robertson will occupy the pulpit at the evening service.

King's Daughters.—Tomorrow afternoon at 2.30 o'clock, there will be a meeting of the King's Daughters in the rooms at 75 Fort street. All business in connection with the literary carnival will be settled, and it is hoped all interested will make it a point to be present.

A Special Sale.—As will be seen by an advertisement in another column, Messrs. L. Eaton & Co., the auctioneers, will on Tuesday next sell at Work Point bararacks for Capt. Popham and other officers a quantity of military furniture, guns, fishing tackle, rods, golf clubs, etc., one prize-winning Gordon setter dog, well broken; also one very handsome moose head.

Sunday School Union.—At a meeting of the Methodist Sunday school union the following officers were elected: President W. E. Staneland; secretary, W. A. Deaville; treasurer, E. E. Wescott. This year the annual picnic of the united schools will be held at Oak Bay, the grounds having been secured for Dominion day. A splendid programme of sports is being arranged. Heretofore the union has always held its annual picnic out of the city either at Bazoan bay or Langford, but it is believed quite as enjoyable an outing can be had nearer the city.

Untidy Streets.—A matter that seems to require the attention of the police is the way in which teamsters and others are allowed to disregard the streets by-laws. Yesterday afternoon the owner of a coal wagon delivered some coal in the rear of the King Edward hotel, and incidentally littered the pavement and sidewalk with a liberal supply of dust. One of the street sweeping brigade rebuked the man, but the latter merely laughed at him and drove away. A summons once in a while would probably put a stop to the altogether too prevalent practice of casting untidy streets.

Regimental Order.—An order issued yesterday by Lt.-Col. Hall, of the Fifth regiment, is to the following effect: The following men, having been duly attested will be taken on the strength of the regiment and will assume the regimental numbers opposite their names: Gr. Thos. Mason, 15th April; Robert Wm. Bland, April 24th; Norman S. Short, May 1; Fred Harry Milesen, May 1; Frank Crompton, April 20. Officers commanding companies can obtain gun layers' badges awarded by the Dominion Artillery association on application to the Quarter-Master Sergeant. Officers commanding companies are reminded, with the near approach of the annual camp it is expedient that all recruits attend the recruit drill on Wednesday evenings in order to be passed before the end of this month.

Water Regulation.—James L. Raynor, water commissioner, gives notice in the advertising columns of the Colonist this morning that attention is called to sec. 22 of the "Waterworks Regulation Bylaw, No. 1900," which reads as follows: "No person shall sprinkle or use in any manner whatsoever, the water supplied by the city upon lawns, gardens, yards or grounds of any description, except between the hours of 5 and 9 in the morning, and the hours of 5 and 10 in the evening, unless the water so used shall be supplied by meter." The ordinary fine for each and every infraction of the above regulations is 50¢, but this provision shall in no way prejudice any proceedings for enforcing the penalty provided by sec. 3 of the same bylaw, viz., On conviction before a justice of the peace a fine not exceeding \$100 or a term of imprisonment, with or without hard labor, not exceeding three months.

New Train Service.—The Northern Pacific Railway company has announced several important changes in the passenger train service, to take effect May 20th. As is now generally known, the Northern Pacific railway, since February 1st, has been running four transcontinental trains daily, two between Seattle and St. Paul, and two between Seattle and St. Louis. Beginning May 20th, still another train will be added to the Seattle-St. Paul route, thus giving the Northern Pacific five transcontinental trains. The present fine electric-lighted equipment used on the popular north coast limited trains, Nos. 1 and 2, will be turned over to trains Nos. 3 and 4, thus making the latter also fully electric lighted, and an entirely new equipment, costing one million dollars, will be furnished the North Coast Limited. This new equipment consists of eight electric lighted trains, costing \$125,000 each, in each train there will be unusually large, latest design 14-section Pullman sleepers, and 18-section tourist sleeping cars. The Northern Pacific company is also receiving 150 new, powerful locomotives and 6,000 new freight cars.

Dr. H. B. F. Cristion of Paris, the celebrated doctor on Beauty Culture has appointed Mrs. Winch his representative for his French Toilet preparations including Hair Destroyer, it positively destroys Root and Cell, kills the hair bulb, and ends your superfluous hair. It is the only preparation that is true to its name, and can be fully appreciated by those that have tried worthless imitations. Auda Oil removes wrinkles, smallpox pits also any discolouration of the skin makes old faces look young again. Hair Elixir for all hair trouble will positively restore gray hair to its natural color. Obesital a sure reducer of fat. Dermathol Beautifier removes pimples, blackheads, oily skin, coarse pores, Cuti Castil Soap, Best French Dental Cream, 25 cents. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call 131 Chatham street, near Quadra.

CAMPBELL'S**LADIES'****H-O-S-I-E-R-Y**

—AND—

UNDERWEAR

Ladies' Extra Fine Quality Seamless Cotton Stockings, best Marco yarn, Hermisdorf fast Sanitary dye, high special heel, per pair.....25c
Ladies' Silkette, latest fashion, silk finish, double soles, high spliced heels, pair.....35c
Lisle Thread Stockings, absolutely fast and stainless dye at, pair.....35c, 50c, 60c, 75c
Cobweb Lisle Stockings—this is the finest Lisle stocking ever manufactured. Though of cobweb fineness, it has great strength and durability, pair.....65c, 75c, 90c
Fancy Cotton and Lisle Thread Stockings, in tans, Bieges, etc., in great abundance.
Children's and Misses' Stockings, in cotton and Lisle, all sizes, from.....25c up
SPECIAL.—Silk Stockings in black or colors of every variety.

Amongst a very large and fashionable stock of Summer Underwear we draw special attention to Ladies' Vests of best Swiss make, in Lisle thread, with very pretty lace tops, from50c up
Ladies' Vests in cotton at a variety of prices, starting from two for25c
Combinations in cotton at75c and \$1.00
SPECIAL.—SILK COMBINATIONS, extra heavy and most durable material; a special importation. Per suit.....\$5.00

CAMPBELL'S

NEW STORE AND SHOWROOMS

PROMIS BLOCK, GOVERNMENT ST.

Victoria, B. C.

C.1082

J. A. SAYWARD,

ROCK BAY, VICTORIA, B. C.

Sashes, Doors and Wood Work
of all kinds

Rough and Dressed Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Etc.

Capital Planing and Saw Mills Co.

Orchard and Government Streets, Victoria, British Columbia.

Doors, Sashes and Woodwork of all Kinds
Rough and Dressed Lumber, Fir, Cedar and Spruce Laths, Shingles, Mouldings, etc.

P. O. BOX 363 LEMON, CONNISON & COMPANY, TELEPHONE 77

For Lumber, Sash Doors

and all kinds of Building Material, go to

The Taylor Mill Co., Ltd. Ltd.
MILL, OFFICE AND YARDS, NORTH GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C. P. O. BOX 628. TEL. 564.**JAMES LEIGH & SONS****LUMBER**
Sashes, Doors, Trim, Moulding, Lath, Shingles and Band Sawing, Mantels, Grates and Tiles at Moderate Prices.Foot of Pleasant St.
Telephone 397**SOMERSET HOUSE**5 Assorted Hats, each\$1.00
36 Children's Blouses, at50c. and 75c.
Ladies' White Underskirts reduced 20 per cent.**MRS. W. BICKFORD** .. 61 and 63 Fort Street**TIRES VULCANIZED**

That's the word; and with us it means to make cut and damaged tires all kinds alike.

We have just installed a new Stein Vulcanizer, imported from England, which does the work to perfection. Do not throw away a badly cut or gashed tire, if it is otherwise good, as we can restore it to almost its original value and appearance.

THOS. PLIMLEY: Opp. the Postoffice, VICTORIA, B. C.

Show Cases

We manufacture Up-to-Date Show Cases, Bank, Stores, Hotel and Office Fixtures, Wall Cases, Counters, Shelves, Mantels, Desks, Art Galleries and Mirrors. Office Furniture a Specialty.

DICKSON & HOWES
Phone 1105 151-153 Johnson St.**NOTICE**
Charles Hoy & Co. beg to notify the public that they will occupy their new premises at 27 Store Street, today (Wednesday), May 2, 1906.**Bedding Plants**

Astors, Stocks, Lobelia, etc.

JAY & CO.

13 BROAD STREET

Occidental HotelMRS. GOGO, Proprietress.
AMERICAN PLAN. EUROPEAN PLAN.
Convenient to Trains and Steamers.
VICTORIA, B. C.

Use telephone to Vancouver.



Everybody Smokes Old Chum.

KODAMA NEW HEAD OF JAPAN'S ARMY

Field Marshal Oyama Retires and Viscount Kodama is to Take Charge.

HONORS FOR THE FIGHTING MEN

Admiral Togo and the Victorious Generals Will be Created Counts.

Advices were received by the steamer Athenian of the C. P. R. which arrived yesterday from Japan and China of the retirement of Marquis Oyama from the post of Field Marshal and chief of the Japanese headquarters' staff he being succeeded by Viscount Kodama, recently promoted from a baronetcy and Lieut. General Fukushima is expected to be vice chief of the headquarters staff. Admiral Togo will shortly be made a count because of his services during the war and other honors are slated. Viscount Kodama will be further promoted and be made a count, Count Nodzu will become a marquis and General Kuroki, Oku, Nogi and Kamamura, who was recently appointed to command the Tokio district, will be created viscounts and several vice-admirals and lieut. generals will be made barons.

An assemblage of lieut. generals in command of divisions of the Japanese army has been convened by the minister of war to discuss projected army reforms. The Jiji Shimpou outlines these reforms as relating to the field and mountain artillery and transport corps, and changes of cavalry and artillery, including the organization of horse artillery. Other reforms expected are the building of railroads in Korea and Manchuria, increase of arsenals, increase of railroad corps and organization of a balloon corps. The Nichi Nichi says the organization of mounted infantry will be also discussed, although approval is uncertain, as the training of troops for this service could not be accomplished in the shortened period now fixed for service.

The third period of Japanese naval expansion now commenced will result in increasing the Japanese navy by 50,000 tons before the end of this year. The third programme of expansion started with the building of the 18,000 ton battleship Katori and Kasaiwa, just completed in England and armored cruisers Tsukuba and Iwoma, of 14,600 tons just launched in Japan, and two other armored cruisers will be built in Japan. The Kurama, ready in August, and Hiei to be soon laid down, and the 15,000 ton battleship Aki will shortly be ordered. Four despatch boats and 28 destroyers will also be ordered.

The Japanese prize courts, now closed, confiscated 49 ships, 33 with cargoes, 5 with part cargoes and 11 without cargo. Fifteen ships have been ordered sold and spirited bidding is promised from four Japanese shipping companies and several foreign firms.

The Athenian brought news that a Japanese newspaper, the Hoshi Shimbun, is publishing a series of articles to prove that Germans planned the anti-American boycott in China, although little tangible proof is adduced. The Hoshi says the Germans to hide their own action blamed Japanese with inspiring the boycott. The paper says the boycott has now entirely "petrified."

The Prince of Turkestan, who is visiting Japan, in an interview said he is studying the Japanese army with intent

FOOD OR STIMULANT.

Ask your doctor if when he orders a patient to drink lots of pure milk he advises the addition of a large quantity of whiskey. He'll tell you "no" very emphatically. Yet there are people who, when ordered to get Scott's Emulsion, will accept some wine, cordial or extract of cod liver oil and think it is the same thing or better. If you want and need cod liver oil in its best, purest and most easily digested form, get Scott's Emulsion. If you want whiskey, that's another matter, but don't look for the same results.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Ont.

to establish a similar force in Mongolia which has 300,000 people, but no soldiers, and is now endangered by Russian intrigue.

Heavy fighting is reported from the Tibetan border in which Tibetan insurgents defeated a force of Chinese, led by the Viceroy of Szechuan with 200 killed. Reinforcements are being raised at Chingtu and elsewhere to be sent to the Tibetan border.

Two Japanese members of the crew of a Japanese steamer have been arrested at Vladivostok with plans of the farts in their possession.

OBITUARY.

There was an exceptionally large attendance yesterday afternoon at the funeral of the late William Munroe, which took place from the family residence, 226 Johnson street, at 2:30 o'clock. The floral tributes were very beautiful. In a manner they represented the wide business connections which the deceased had. One was received from the Victoria branch of the British Columbia Lumber & Shingle company; another came from the Victoria Sealing company; a third was given by the Empire cannery employees, and a fourth by the men working on the traps at Sooke. The funeral service was conducted by Rev. Dr. Campbell at the house and at the graveside. Those who acted as pallbearers were Charles Todd, Capt. William Grant, Thomas Shotbolt, T. Elford, A. E. Todd, G. F. Jeanneret, and John Coburn.

Yesterday at Sooke William Dent, aged 78, a pioneer and a native of England, died. He leaves one son, a resident of Sooke. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer, in its issue of May 1st, had the following: "The funeral of Thomas H. Sweetland will be held from the Ashbury M. E. church, corner Fort Street and Whiteman avenue, today at 2 p.m., Rev. Park will officiate at the church. The Stevens Post will then take charge. A. G. A. R. and friends are cordially invited. The deceased leaves a widow, one son, William F., one daughter, Mrs. F. J. Sheppard, all of Seattle; Mrs. J. D. West, of Victoria, B. C."

The death occurred yesterday at the family residence, 22 Erie street, of John Andrews, aged 62 years, and a native of Niagara Falls, Ont. He leaves a widow to mourn his loss. Deceased came to Victoria about seven years ago, and has been in the employ of Weller Bros. for a number of years. The remains will be removed to the Odd Fellows' Hall, Douglas street, Tuesday morning and the funeral will take place from there at 2:30 o'clock.

SHIPPING NEWS

DEAL FOR FLEET.

Seattle Company to Purchase Mackenzie Bros.' Fleet of Steamers.

It is understood that a deal is nearing completion for the purchase of the entire fleet of Mackenzie Bros., of Vancouver, by Seattle company. The eight steamers of the Mackenzie Bros. fleet will be purchased at a cost of about \$200,000. It is expected that the deal will be completed within a few days.

The steamers to be bought by the Seattle shipping men are the Staffa, Clansman and Fingal, small steam freighters which have been carrying produce between mainland points and this port, the tugs Escort No. 2 and Mystery, steamer Henrietta and the steam barges Georgina No. 1 and Georgina No. 2. The charter of the steamer Themis, now about due from the Orient, to enter the Skagway trade, is also involved in the deal.

ATHENIAN IN PORT.

Is One of Eight Liners of C. P. R. Expected This Month.

Steamer Athenian, of the C. P. R. Oriental fleet, which reached port yesterday with a very large complement of passengers and a cargo of 1,854 tons measurement, comprising tea, rice, un-tanned goat skins, silk, etc., is the first of a total of eight liners of the C. P. R. which will be in the port of Victoria during the month of May.

The turbine liner Maheno, first of her class to cross the Pacific, is expected tomorrow morning from Australia, via the usual ports.

Steamer Empress of India is expected the following day from Yokohama and other ports of China and Japan. The Monteagle, the four-masted steamer recently added to the Oriental service, is expected on the 26th, on her first voyage inward, and the steamer Empress of China is expected to arrive from the Orient on May 30th.

The Athenian and Empress of Japan will also be in port on their outward trip during the month, as will the Maheno. The Athenian brought seventy-five saloon passengers and 240 steerage, mostly Japanese and Hindus. There was a larger number than usual of Sikhs, all bound to Vancouver and mainland points. Among the passengers was G. T. Kerswell, formerly of the Esquimalt service, now on furlough from the China station; Rev. J. and Mrs. Taylor and family, missionaries from Central India; Fathers Sechan and Leenan, Dutch missionaries from China; F. G. Woodruff, one of the best known men of Yokohama, and others.

THE MAHENO,

Turbine Steamer Is Expected to Reach Port Tomorrow Morning.

The turbine steamer Maheno, the new liner of the Canadian-Australian line, is expected to reach port tomorrow morning from Australia, via Suva and Honolulu. According to cabled advices from Honolulu, at which port the steamer arrived last Monday, two days in advance of her schedule, she was expected to reach Victoria tomorrow morning, after a record-breaking passage across the Pacific. Among the distinguished passengers included in the 355 on board the Maheno are Sir William Lyne, minister of trade and customs of Australia, and James Mills, managing director of the Union Steamship company of New Zealand, and general manager of the Canadian-Australian line, who is en route to England. Mr. Mills is accompanied by Mrs. Mills, Miss Mills and Master Mills. Mr. Mills has not been in Victoria for four or five years. Mrs. Tait, wife of Thomas Tait, formerly manager of transportation for the C. P. R., and for the past few years chairman of Victorian Railways, Australia, is another passenger.

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PILE CURE!

Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid is an internal Remedy that entirely removes the cause of Piles, and cures to stay cured any case, no matter how long standing.

If you have Piles, and Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid will not cure you, you get your money back.

A thousand dollar Guarantee goes with every bottle of Hem-Roid sold.

If you want a perfect and permanent cure, ask for Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid, the guaranteed Remedy.

All druggists, \$1.00, or The Wilsons

Fife Co., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont.

AMUR IS HOME FROM THE DESOLATED CITY

Arrived Yesterday From 'Frisco After Landing Cargo of Food.

UNFORTUNATE SUFFERERS OPTIMISTIC

Humorous Signs Over Places of Business—"We Got a Fair Shake."

Steamer Amur, the relief ship which took the second contribution of provisions from Victoria, and donations of food supplies from Vancouver, Winnipeg, Regina, and other cities of Canada, and Wellington, New Zealand, to San Francisco, returned at noon yesterday, with Major Buscombe, of Vancouver, and Capt. J. W. Troup, superintendent of the C. P. R. Steamship company and several passengers on board. The passengers were Mrs. McPherson, and son and daughter, and Mr. Simpson, wife and four children, of Vancouver, who brought with them a mud turtle found alive in Chinatown after the fire had lapped up all that stood of the buildings, and left the Oriental city a mass of charred caskets. The Amur had a rough passage north, encountering heavy north-west winds throughout.

The steamer arrived at San Francisco from Victoria on Saturday night, the 28th, and landed next morning. There was a

Conflict of Authority

between the customs departments and military officials which was annoying and prevented the cargo being landed for some time. The steamer was first ordered to Oakland, but found no arrangements for discharge there or anyone who would receive the cargo, and accordingly Capt. Hughes returned to San Francisco. The quartermaster's department told him to land at the Folsom street wharf and land his cargo, and he started to do so when the customs stopped the cargo being landed. Then Capt. Troup and Mr. Buscombe went to see the officials, and orders were again given by the military authorities to land the freight. Work commenced, and a few hours later, when the captain and mayor returned to the vessel, they found the crew hoisting the freight on board again, having been ordered to do so by the customs officials. Ultimately the conflict of authority ended, and the cargo was turned over to Major Devol, of the military authorities.

Major Buscombe, on arrival yesterday, was asked regarding the mistake which had arisen, whereby San Francisco papers referred to him as mayor of Victoria.

"Oh, it was quite unintentional on my part," said Vancouver's mayor. "I must make my apologies to Mayor Morley."

Mr. Buscombe said the desolation at San Francisco was beyond description, the area laid waste being a large one. The manner in which street car rails, pavements and sidewalk were lifted and twisted, and great steel girders twisted, showed how tremendous must have been the force of the shock. There is still a great need for provisions, as the number of destitute is large, indeed. It is feared there will be a shortage before many days.

Already temporary structures are being built in which business can be carried on. The signs in front of some of these structures indicate the optimistic spirit which prevails in spite of the desolation. The stricken people are

Nothing If Not Optimistic.

One sign reads:

"Busted; but not crushed."

Other signs read: "Cheer up," "Don't worry"; "Forget it," and one humorous one painted before his premises:

"We're satisfied; we got a fair shake."

This sign is plagiarised from the letter sent by the Governor of Alcatraz island. It was stoned in one of the San Francisco papers that Alcatraz island was not shaken, and the governor wrote to say that Alcatraz had a fair shake and he had no complaint to make that it had not got all that was coming, etc.

The levelling of the city has been accomplished in other ways than the annihilation of three-fourths of the homes, and society and its opposite is now check by jowl, all reduced to the need of being fed by the army. Up and down the streets curbstone fires can be seen with little rude shelters about them, and people with improvised brick ovens are cooking.

Meals at the Street Side.

Some of these campers of the city have painted signs over their houses. One says:

"Good cook wanted; must bring his own supplies."

Other signs noted are: "The Palace Hotel," "The New Fairmount," etc.

Enquiries are still being made in newspapers and elsewhere for lost relatives. Automobiles and foot messengers are not the only means of sending inquiries throughout the devastated city regarding lost relatives or friends. Even notes in loaves of bread are resorted to. One of the naval militiamen on board the Marion, at the root of Folsom street, received a loaf of home-made bread from a near-by supply depot, and upon cutting into it, came upon the following message, written upon a flyleaf and deeply inserted in the loaf, probably before baking:

"Pray you will do all you can to find May and Alphonse Subirion of 323 Jessie street, San Francisco. He was florist for Frank & Barodi company, 109 Geary street; is dark; age

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All druggists, \$1.00, or The Wilsons

Fife Co., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont.

French; has three gold teeth in front of mouth. May is fair; age 25. Please send telegram as soon as you find them. I will pay for same. See are they among dead or injured. From an anxious sister, Mrs. H. Julian Lents, Multnomah county, Ore."

SPORTS

LACROSSE.

The lacrosse season of 1906 was opened at Oak Bay yesterday with a match between the Central and South Park schools, and resulted in a win for the Centrals by the score of 5-3. Although a large attendance at a junior game is hardly looked for, the attendance yesterday was far from encouraging and very little enthusiasm was shown.

The Centrals took the lead from the start, and during the first quarter they managed to score three goals, while their opponents were unable to tally.

The South Parks were not to be outdone and did not lose heart, but by a persistent effort they came very close to overtaking the lead in the next two quarters; but the Centrals made the game safe by adding two more, making a total impossible for the South Park players to reach.

The boys played a very good game, considering that it was the first of the season, and, practically speaking, they have only had one practice, and with a little effort on their part they will be able to play a first class game.

BASEBALL.

The outlook for baseball for this season is indeed a gloomy one. As is well known, the Victoria senior team went out of existence because they were unable to secure enough dates from the Oak Bay Park association. At the time of the dispute it was decided that the Victorias should have nine dates and three should be set aside for the Fernwoods, and as the Victorias had more applications for games than they could secure dates for, they applied for those held by the Fernwoods, but were informed that it was impossible to grant their request, because every club had to be encouraged.

Immediately the Victorians decided to disband several of their old players consented to go in with the Hillsides and make a strong nine. This combination was promised the bookings of the Victorias, and W. H. Kingsman, wrote to the Oak Bay association asking for the dates. In reply, he received the following:

W. H. Kingsman, Esq., Manager Victoria Hillsides Baseball Club.

"Dear Sir—In reply to your letters of the 30th ult. and 2nd inst., I beg to state that the dates formerly submitted to Mr. Willis of the Victoria Baseball club, and not accepted by him, have been submitted and accepted by the Fernwoods baseball club. The only dates that can be offered by this association are those falling on a Saturday, and if you desire such dates during the week the association will be pleased to enter into what arrangements can be mutually agreed upon. By communicating with the Fernwoods club you perhaps may be able to arrange for dates they now hold.

(Signed) J. E. AUSTIN, Hon. Sec.

In dealing with the Victorias the Oak Bay association refused to give them all dates not taken up with lacrosse, but immediately that club disbanded they turned around and gave to the Fernwoods what was asked for by the Victorians, completely shutting out the Hillsides, who have been the opponents of the Fernwoods for the last six years. On the top of this play, the players who intended to play with the Victorias have come to the conclusion that they were not wanted from the start, and the refusal of the dates was only an excuse for to have the team "kick over the traces," in order that the Fernwoods could be given full control. The Hillsides team has been in existence for the past six years, and with the addition of the players from the Victorias they would have been able to place a very strong nine in the field, but now they are completely shut out. The arrangements of the dates at the Oak Bay grounds may be a hard proposition, but it is thought that a little judgment on the part of those in charge of the grounds would not have led to these difficulties. What action the association will take to remedy the difficulty remains to be seen, but the fact remains that baseball in this city has been given a knock that it will take years to recover from.

SPRAYING OF FRUIT AND SHADE TREES

For the Prevention of Fungus
and all Sorts of Insect
Diseases.

The Revelstoke Mail-Herald supplies the following information with regard to the spraying of fruit and shade trees for the prevention of fungus and insect diseases:

The greatest success will come in preventing rather than in attempting to cure. Sometimes spraying does not seem to be necessary, but the time has come when the man who does spray, regardless of all appearances, will not suffer the losses of his less careful neighbor.

Be ready to spray this year. It is good insurance and will pay good returns on short time.

You should begin to spray early before the buds swell in the spring, and repeat the operation every two weeks for at least four times, and the result will be a saving of from 85 to 95 per cent on the crop.

If spraying solutions are correctly made and applied there need never be any danger of poisoning the fruit for good. Fruit to be placed on the market should be sprayed the last time with a solution that will not discolor it.

Bordeaux mixture will destroy fungus diseases and paris green will kill insects. These two sprays may be easily combined, making a solution called paris green bordeaux, which, when sprayed upon the trees, will have the same result as paris green and Bordeaux mixture when sprayed on separately.

Look over the following groups of trees to see what to do, and when to do it for that particular group:

Apple Orchard.

1. Spray with copper sulphate just before buds start in the spring, for bitter rot, black rot and scab.

2. Spray unfolding leaves with Paris green to Bordeaux for bud moth and apple scab.

3. Spray as soon as the blossoms fall with Paris green for codling moth, curculio, canker worm, caterpillars, scale and sooty blotch.

4. Keep the foliage well covered with paris green bordeaux until fruit is nearly grown, for the succeeding broods of insects and further fungus troubles.

When the fruit is nearly matured a spraying with ammoniacal solution of copper carbonate will have nearly the same effect as paris green bordeaux and will not discolor the fruit.

Do not put copper sulphate on the tree after the foliage is out.

Flat-headed and round-headed borers burrow in the base of the trunk. Watch trees and cut out borers whenever castings appear.

Keep all windfalls picked up and destroyed or fed out.

Cherry, Plum, Apricot and Peach Trees.

1. Spray with bordeaux mixture before the leaves unfold.

2. Spray with diluted bordeaux mixture just after the blossoms fall.

3. Spray with diluted bordeaux mixture two weeks after the second spraying.

Diluted bordeaux mixture is used for the second and third sprayings because of the tender foliage of this group of trees. Pears may be, however, sprayed each time with bordeaux mixture.

These sprayings will be effectual for leaf spot, mildews, leaf curl, scab, brown rot and plum pockets.

In case of pear blight, winter prune all diseased branches, cutting off several inches below the diseased area. Several weeks after blossoming, remove all young dead twigs in the same way. Use a knife that is sterilized from time to time by wiping it with a cloth saturated with carbolic acid. The disease also occurs on apple and quince. Use the same treatment.

Shade Trees, Ornamental Shrubs.

All leaf eating insects can be destroyed by spraying with paris green the foliage they eat.

Leaf lice and other sucking insects should be sprayed with soap or kerosene emulsion.

Borers in maple or elm can be successfully treated in September by injecting carbide sulphide into the burrows and stopping them tight.

In the following groups of plants are given their respective treatment:

Blackberries, Raspberries, Dewberries.

1. In fall or winter remove all canes infested with cane-borers, orange rust and crown gall and burn.

2. In spring, before the buds swell, cut off and burn all canes badly spotted with disease and spray the rest with bordeaux mixture, repeating the spraying when the young shoots are about six inches high, and again in ten to fourteen days. Aim to cover the young shoots with spray. This treatment is for anthracnose, cane blight and leaf spot diseases.

Strawberries.

Spray with bordeaux mixture before blossoming and twice after the fruiting season.

In full run over badly infested beds, add a little straw and burn.

Frequently renew beds.

These treatments will keep the crown borer and the leaf spot disease in check.

Garden Vegetables.

Spray the following with paris green when the insects appear:

Cabbage, for cabbage worm.

Cucumbers, squash, pumpkins and melons for the striped cucumber beetle.

Tomatoes, for the tomato worm.

Spray potatoes with paris green bor-

deaux for the Colorado beetle and the flea beetle when they appear. This spray will also prevent the potato blight.

Potato scab is treated by soaking the seed potatoes in formalin (1 pint to 30 gallons of water) for about two hours. Treated potatoes should not be placed where they will be re-infected with scab pores.

Spray any of the vegetables with soap or kerosene emulsion for plant lice and any other of the plant bugs that suck the juices from the plants. Care should be taken to reach every insect on the under side of the leaves.

Fungicides.

The solutions are designed for the destruction of the fungus itself, and must, therefore, cover all parts of the affected plants. The solution will not penetrate the tissue of the plant and kill the disease on the interior, but is effectual more as a preventive against the entrance of the disease fungus into the plant than a curative when the fungus has established itself in the tissue of the plant.

Bordeaux Mixture.

Copper sulphate, blue vitrol . . . 4 lbs. Quicklime, not air-slacked . . . 4 lbs. Water 40 gals.

Dissolve the copper sulphate in hot water or from a coarse bag suspended in cold water; slack lime separately. Dilute copper sulphate solution to about 20 gallons, into which pour the lime, diluted to about 10 gallons, stirring mixture. Dilute further now, to make 40 or 50 gallons. Stock solutions of the copper sulphate or lime, rate one pound to one gallon of water, can be kept indefinitely, but will not keep when mixed. After spraying the solution left over should be thrown away.

Ammoniacal Solution of Copper Carbonate.

Copper carbonate 5 ozs. Ammonia 3 pints Water 50 gals.

Use just enough ammonia, if strong, dilute with several volumes of water, to dissolve the copper carbonate, then dilute to final volume.

Copper Sulphate.

Copper sulphate . . . 3 to 4 lbs. Water 50 gals.

This strength can be used only as a winter spray. Sometimes a weaker solution, one pound to 250 gallons of water, is used on the foliage.

Insecticides.

These solutions are used to destroy insects and are not effectual for the destruction of fungus diseases. Insects that chew the foliage can be poisoned through the stomach, while those that pierce the stems and leaves of plants must be poisoned from the outside. The arsenic compounds in the form of paris green are the standard poisons to be used against the leaf choppers, while soap and kerosene are the standard substances to use against the plant sucking insects. Hellebore is used in the same way as arsenic compounds, and is preferable to them in cases where a less violent poison is needed.

Paris Green.

Water 100 gals. Lime 3 lbs. Paris green 1 lb.

Hellebore. May be diluted on the plants or mixed with water, one ounce in two gallons.

Soap.

Soap 1 lb. Water 8 gals.

Kerosene Emulsion.

Kerosene 2 gals.

Common soap ½ lb.

Water 1 gal.

Dissolve the soap in hot water, add the kerosene, and churn all together until a white creamy mass is formed which thickens on cooling. Dilute nine times before using.

Lime Sulphur, and Salt Wash.

Lime 30 lbs. Sulphur 20 lbs. Salt 15 lbs.

Water 60 gals.

Boll for one hour in an iron kettle and apply when fresh to dormant trees in fall or spring to kill San Jose scale insects.

Paris Green Bordeaux.

Bordeaux mixture as above . . . 40 gals.

Paris green 4 ozs.

Make up when ready to use. It will not keep.

ARE YOU OFTEN BILIOUS?

Read This and Learn How to Prevent Bilious Attacks.

Biliousness is merely a term applied to a condition that exists when the body is over-loaded with bile.

The complexion turns yellow, eyes look dull, pimples, itching and eczema break out, headaches are ever present.

Biliousness has two great causes, constipation and defective liver action.

When Dr. Hamilton's Pills are taken they not only correct the bowels, but act directly on the liver, regulating its bile secretion.

Unlike ordinary medicines which purge and give but temporary relief, Dr. Hamilton's Pills remove the condition which causes biliousness; thus permanent cures are effected.

Dr. Hamilton's Pills do cure biliousness and liver ills under all circumstances.

We prove this statement by producing such convincing evidence as the statement of Mr. Fenwick Luddington of New Harbor, N. S., who writes:

"Three months ago I had no expectation of ever getting free from periodic bilious attacks. They were preceded by dizziness and dreadful headaches. I stooped over my head would swim and a nauseous feeling crept into my stomach."

Dr. Hamilton's Pills fixed up my liver, drove all the bile out of my blood and made me a well man in a few months. Today I enjoy a good appetite, excellent digestion and the best of health. Dr. Hamilton's Pills did it all."

Get Dr. Hamilton's Pills today. Sold at all dealers, 25c per box or five boxes for \$1.00. By mail from N. C. Po' son & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., and Kingston, Ont.

CAPTURED THE FULL DRESS TRADE.

A Boon to Men Away From Home Who Have to Fulfil Social Engagements.

In preparing for an evening function one needs either full dress or the popular Tuxedo, the latter for the less formal affairs. Nowadays one would just as soon think of having one's silk hat or opera hat made to order as to order a dress suit to measure, when silk-lined vicuñas can be bought at the Semi-ready Wardrobe for \$25.00. The merchant tailor charges \$40.00, because he makes so few in a season, and his tailors cannot get the practice which makes him expert. Hundreds of these suits are made every season by the Semi-ready Wardrobe.

Mr. John S. Munro, of Elgin, who is prominently identified with the Crescent Oyster company, was interviewed at the Windsor hotel last night by a Columbian representative.

"Yes, young man, you can say that our experiments, which have been carried on for the past two years, are an unqualified success. We planted

SOLE AGENTS FOR SUTTON'S FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS

SOLE AGENTS FOR MYER'S ROYAL HORSE, CATTLE AND POULTRY SPICE

B & K CHICK FOOD
THE POULTRY KEEPER'S FRIEND

NEMO
THE QUEEN OF BREAKFAST FOODS

B & K WHEAT FLAKES

B & K ROLLED OATS

A PYRAMID OF PROGRESS

FROM THE
NATIONAL MILLS
BRACKMAN-KER MILLING CO., LTD.

B.K.1078

OYSTER CULTIVATION
THRIVING INDUSTRY

Company Operating at Mud Bay Is Meeting With Grand Success.

a carload of Chesapeake Bay oysters were planted on our grounds at Mud Bay two years ago, and we have tried them out in every possible way with all kinds of good results. Something in the waters of this coast will not permit the eastern oysters to propagate. This is a hardship on the local oyster man, but still a good margin is to be made by importing the seed and raising the oysters on the local beds, by which a saving to the consumer is made on freight charges. While a carload of seed will cost approximately \$1,800 laid down here, the same full grown article would figure up to several times that amount of money if imported direct from the eastern beds and placed on the market.

Gilley Bros. have just completed extensive work on our oyster beds with their pile driver, and we will be in position within a very short time to supply the province with the succulent bivalve that is the delight of epicures the world over. Yes, we are also going to turn out Olympian oysters, which are of a more sturdy nature and are native to these waters. Our investment, which was more along the lines of an experiment, has met with grand success, and represents an outlay of nearly \$50,000, which was put up by prominent business men of Vancouver, New Westminster, and the interested farmers who live near Mud bay.

Council Business.—The city council will tomorrow evening be called on to deal with many matters pertaining to the welfare of the city. Among the most important of the many subjects will be the final passage of the local improvement bylaw, authorizing the construction of permanent sidewalks. This is all that stands between an early commencement and it is expected that a start will be able to be made on Tuesday. Several owners of shacks will appear before the meeting to tell why they should not be removed.

We received a second car of eastern seed two weeks ago. The work of

planting these baby oysters was completed yesterday, and the heaviest labor for this year is now finished. The climate here is the best possible for carrying on this industry. The cold snap about March 1st did not do any damage to the seed exposed above water, and we look forward to large results from our venture, which was at first indulged in merely as an industrial experiment.

AN ASSURED FACT.

That you will enjoy a trip to the many beautiful and interesting California resorts. Headquarters for climate, flowers, and sunshine.

The road of a thousand wonders is the Southern Pacific Co.'s Scenic Shasta Route and Coast line. Tickets, reservations and descriptive literature at Union Ticket Office, 608 First avenue, E. E. Ellis, general agent.

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The thanks of the synod were also tendered to the minister and session of St. Andrew's church, to the hosts of members, to transportation companies and to the press for full and accurate reports of the proceedings of the synod.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills 50 cts. per box or 3 for \$1.25, all dealers, or The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Maple Leaf Tennis and Lacrosse Shoes

Represent the acme of perfection in athletic footwear. They are made over all styles of foot-form lasts and come in either Tennis or Oxford cuts. For durability, grace and comfort "Maple Leaf" outing shoes have no equals. Ask for them at your dealers.

J. LECKIE CO., LTD.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY

FOR AN INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG MAN WITH SOME CAPITAL

THE SEMI-READY WARDROBE

B. WILLIAMS & CO. - Sole Agents for Victoria



1200 New
Spring and Summer
Suits

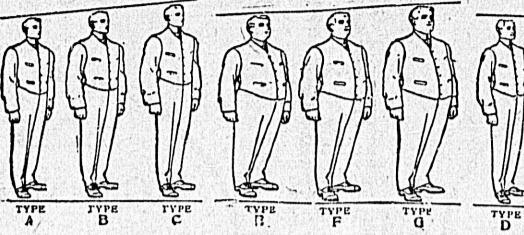


JUST TO HAND
In Serges, Worsteds, Tweeds, Homespuns and Flannels

At \$12, \$15, \$18, \$20, \$22 and \$25

SPRING TOP COATS

At \$12, \$15 and \$18



WE FIT ALL THESE FIGURES
2000 GARMENTS TO SELECT FROM

100 Doz. Hats

-IN-

Stiff and Soft Felts

-ALSO-

Straw Hats

Canvas Hats

Tennis and

Outing Shirts

Bargains in all Boys' Goods



SPRING STOCK NOW COMPLETE

B. WILLIAMS & CO.

Clothiers and Hatters - 68-70 YATES STREET

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$4,000,000.00
CAPITAL PAID UP 3,030,000.00
RESERVE FUND 3,030,000.00
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued. Sterling and Foreign Exchange bought and sold.
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.—Deposits of \$100 and upwards received and interest paid at highest current rate from date of opening account, and compounded half-yearly.

Victoria Branch, J. S. GIBB, Manager

Local News

Amherst Shoes are guaranteed all leather.

Visiting Divines.—The Rev. R. D. Fraser, D.D., the editor and publisher of the Presbyterian Sunday school literature, the "East and West," the "Teachers' Monthly," and eight other publications, is in the city, and will preach in First Presbyterian church tomorrow morning; and the Rev. Mr. Taylor, of Central India, will preach in the evening. Both these divines are men of note in the Presbyterian church, and their names are well known throughout the Dominion.

First Presbyterian.—Services will be conducted both morning and evening at the usual hours, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., respectively. In the evening Rev. Dr. Fraser, editor and publisher of the Presbyterian Sabbath school literature, will occupy the pulpit, and in the evening Rev. Mr. Taylor, of Central India will preach. Junior Christian Endeavor society meets at 10 a.m., Sunday school and Bible classes at 2:30 p.m., Musical selections follow:

Morning:

Psalm 14

Hymns 557 and 546

Anthem—"O Thou God of Compassion"

De Monti

Solo—"Babyon" M. Watson

Mr. A. Bremer Evening

Hymns 363, 556, 161 and 347

Anthem—"They That Trust in the Lord" Emerson

St. Andrew's Presbyterian

Pastor, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, B. A. Services will be held at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Sunday school at 2:30, Bible class at 3. The musical portion follows:

Morning:

Voluntary—"Benediction" Dr. Lewis Psalm 25

Anthem—"Lord of Our Life" Field

Baritone solo, Mr. Hugh Kennedy.

Hymns 187, 19 and 251

Voluntary—"Chorus" Haydn

Evening:

Voluntary—"Meditation" Richmond Psalm 22 and 376

Anthem—"Call to Thy Master" Meltzke

Miss Berneke Scowcroft.

Voluntary—"Mizpah" Smallwood

Calvary Baptist

The pastor, Rev. F. Tapscott, will preach in both services. Morning theme, "The Saviour of Christ"; Evening theme, "The Saviour of Life." Sunday school and Bible classes at 2:30 p.m.; the Lord's Supper will be administered at the close of the evening service. Musical programme as follows:

Morning:

Hymns 621, 218 and 368

Choir Voluntary—"Is Thy Cruse of Comfort Failing?" Conkey

Solo—"Will There Be Any Stars In My Crown?" Sweney

Evening:

Hymns 359, 100 and 547

Choir Voluntary—Longfellow's "Psalm of Life"

Solo—"The Pilot Song" Dykes

"The Pilot Song" Harkness

Mr. C. A. Steele.

Burnside Mission.

Sunday school and Bible classes at 2:45 p.m., Mr. Haynes will be the evening preacher.

St. Paul's Presbyterian.

Rev. D. Macrae, pastor. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. J. R. Robertson of Revelstoke will take the morning and the Rev. R. Douglas Fraser, D.D., of Toronto, the evening service. Sunday school at 2:30 and Y. P. S. C. E. at 3:15 p.m.

St. Paul's Presbyterian.

Rev. D. Macrae, pastor. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. J. R. Robertson of Revelstoke will take the morning and the Rev. R. Douglas Fraser, D.D., of Toronto, the evening service. Sunday school at 2:30 and Y. P. S. C. E. at 3:15 p.m.

Church of Our Lord.

Rev. T. G. Gladstone will conduct services and preach at 11 a.m. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at morning service.

Sacrament of holy baptism at 11 a.m. Subjects of sermons: Morning, "A Wise or Foolish?" evening, "The Third Time Jesus Appeared." Rector's class, 2:45; Sunday school, 3; Thursday service, 8 p.m., Bible reading, Friday, 3:30, at Bishopbridge's residence.

Organ—Andante, Religioso, Merkl.

Opening hymn at set, Cath. Psalter

Nunus Dimitris 303, 379, 317

Vesper—Now, Father, We Command!

Armitage

Organ—Postlude in G Merkl

St. James'.

Rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet, Matins and sermon at 11, holy communion at 12, children's service at 3, evensong and sermon at 7. The music is as follows:

Morning:

Organ—Prelude in D Minor J. S. Bach Intrada 319

Communion Service 41 Adam in F

Hymns 328 and 290

Offertory Anthem Fitzgerald

Nunus Dimitris St. John

Organ—Allegro in D Morland

Evening:

Organ—It Shall Feed His Flock! Merkl

Choir—Gloria Merkl

Psalm Cath. Psalter

Magnificat Battishill

Nunus Dimitris Dr. Monk

Hymns 166, 17

Vesper—Now, Father, We Command!

Armitage

Organ—Postlude Merkl

First Congregational

There will be public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., preaching by the pastor, Rev. J. R. McIntyre, at 11 a.m. Morning and evening, "The Home Call"; evening theme, "Some Things We Ought to Forget, and Some Things Worth Remembering." Sunday school and Bible classes at 2:30 p.m., Y. P. S. C. E. at 8:10 p.m. Visitors and strangers are cordially welcomed.

Centennial Methodist.

Rev. S. J. Thompson, the pastor, will conduct the services. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the close of the morning service.

In the evening Mr. J. Goodell will be the preacher. In the evening, the pastor, Rev. R. J. McIntyre, will have charge of the service. Sunday school and Bible classes in the afternoon at 2:30. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

James Bay Methodist.

Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. In the morning the pastor, Rev. R. J. McIntyre, will have charge of the service.

In the evening Mr. S. M. Okell will be the preacher. Sunday school and Bible classes in the afternoon at 2:30. Every body welcome.

Universal Brotherhood

Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society, Centre No. 87, holds a public meeting at 28 Broad street every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock, when short addresses are given upon living questions of the day, and questions answered. Non-political and unsectarian. All invited.

Christadelphians

The pastor, Rev. G. K. Adams, will speak in the A. O. U. W. building, Yates street, this evening, commencing at 7 o'clock. All welcome; seats free; no collection.

Metropolitan Methodist.

The pastor, Rev. G. K. Adams, will conduct the worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Quarterly services will be held, Love feast, 10 a.m. The Rev. Dr. Whiteington will preach in the morning.

Anthem "O Saviour of the World" Evening

Anthem "The Day Thou Gavest"

Solo "The Better Land"

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Quit "Wondering" about servants--the best are the ad.-reading kind

ONE CENT A WORD EACH ISSUE

REAL ESTATE

E. A. Harris & Co.
35 FORT STREET

\$700—5 room cottage, part lot, Pembroke, near Douglas.

\$600—Corner Oak Bay avenue and Hulton; 2 lots.

\$100—Quarter acre, Front street, Victoria West.

\$210—1 lot, Hulton street, 63x113.

\$1,500—3 acres, facing Gorge; 6 room cottage and outbuildings.

\$1,400—6 room house, 2 lots 50x108 each, Chambers street.

\$2,900—New 4 room cottage and lot, Clarence street.

\$1,900—Lot 50x105, Birdcage Walk.

\$5,500—10 room house, stable, coach house, etc.; lawn, fruit trees. Terms. Near In.

\$350—Corner lot, Hillside avenue; 60x120.

\$1,200—6 room cottage; corner lot; Victoria West.

\$60—Per month, 10 room house, furnished; fine grounds, orchard; James Bay.

MONEY TO LOAN. INSURANCE.

B.C. Land & Investment Agency Ltd.
40 GOVERNMENT STREET.

FAIRFIELD ESTATE—Only a few lots left. Call for maps and particulars. Easy terms.

NEW HOUSE—Modern 7 roomed dwelling James Bay, with basement, and the best of modern fixtures. Rent \$22 per month.

PROSPECT LAKE—188 acres, lake frontage large, over 20 acres of rich land under cultivation. For further particulars apply at office.

SALT SPRING ISLAND—166 acres, 11 cleared and fenced; small buildings; 100 fruit trees; good land, easily cleared; \$650.

SALT SPRING ISLAND—188 acres, 12 cleared, 6 fenced; new log house; 90 fruit trees; good fruit land; creek and lake on property; \$650.

FOR SALE—An old established saloon business, centrally located, cheap; ill-health only reason for selling.

5½ ACRES of good land; 5 roomed house and good stable; 190 bearing fruit trees and other small fruits; good well; close to Victoria. Terms.

JAMES BAY—Seven roomed house on car line, two blocks from post office; modern in every respect; can have gas.

\$1,000—Seven roomed dwelling; bath, hot and cold water, including cooking range with connections; all in good order. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd. ap18

\$1,200—Six roomed cottage, with stable; large lot, front and back entrance. Terms.

TO LET FURNISHED—A number of desirable residences. Apply B. C. Land and Investment Agency.

TO LET—Nice clean rooms, \$5 per month upwards, including heat. B. C. Land and Investment Agency.

9 ACRES on Cedar Hill road; A1 land and nearly all under cultivation; within 3 miles of Victoria, and has a good six roomed house on it. Terms if desired.

FARM—45 acres, 4 miles from Victoria, 22 acres cultivated; 5 roomed house and outbuildings; live stock and implements. Some of the best land in the district.

FAIR TO RENT—Sixty-five acres, 6 under cultivation and 20 acres pasture; good house and outbuildings. ap13

\$800—Farm, 40 acres, Cowichan District, 4 miles from railway station; small portion cleared and fruit trees planted; new 4 roomed house; good soil; good water.

FARM—Partially situated on Vancouver Island; 3½ mile of water frontage; 30 acres more or less which is all cleared and all fenced; 1 acre in orchard; 1 acre in garden; handsome modern dwelling; outbuildings; brooder house; \$2,500 worth of live stock, implements and crop on hand; good fishing and shooting; only 3 miles from railway station. Price \$12,500. Will subdivide in blocks to suit. Full particulars at office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP

WANTED—A house parlor maid. Apply Miss Dupont, at Major Dupont's, St. Jacobs.

WANTED—A young lady to learn hairdressing, etc., at Mrs. Kosche's, 55 Douglas street.

WANTED—Stenographer. Apply, stating experience and salary expected, to Box 150 Colonist.

WANTED—Two good nursesmaids; good home, good wages. Apply Employment Office, 54 Fort street. Tel. B1129. my2

WANTED—Immediately house parlor maid for family of two. References required. Apply 60 Rae street.

WANTED—Waist and skirt hands. 167 Johnson.

WANTED—An experienced cook where other servants are kept; references required. Excellent wages. Apply 60 Rae street.

WANTED—Nursesmaid to take care of one child. Apply 230 Douglas street.

WANTED—Immediately housemaid, young girl, willing to be trained (city). 60 Rae street.

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. Apply 14 Elliot street.

WANTED—Useful woman for daily work; moderate. Piano, phone, etc. 6 Quebec street.

WANTED—A strong woman to attend invalid and do light housework. Apply 54 Fort street.

WANTED—Maid for small family; plain cooking, light housework (James Bay). Wages \$20 per month. Apply 60 Rae street.

WANTED—A girl to take care of two children. Apply The Poplars.

WANTED—Nurse for Vancouver family. One child. Salary \$18. 74 Discovery, City.

WANTED—A nursesmaid. Apply to Mrs. Nash, Pemberton road.

WANTED—Three nursemaids, dairy and afternoon; good wages (city). Apply 60 Rae street.

TO LET—7 roomed modern dwelling, just off car line; sewer connections, bath and stable; good cellar; fruit trees, etc. Terms \$1,350.

FOR SALE—Government street, near the Fountain, lots from \$500 up. Easy terms.

WATER LOT—\$800 will buy a water lot on St. Lawrence street, James Bay.

\$700—Lot Humboldt street, 60x120.

CHEAP LOTS—Fairfield Estate. \$100 for lots 50x120; water lots \$200 each. \$10 cash, \$10 per month; interest 4 per cent only; best of soil.

JAMES BAY—Full sized lots, \$400 each; well located. \$50 cash, \$10 per month.

SIMCOE STREET—Lot 00x120, all cleared, excellent soil; only \$800.

INSTALLMENT PLAN—Houses for sale on this plan all over the city. Why pay rent when you can buy a home on the terms we offer.

FOUL BAY—Water lots for sale. Call for particulars. Tel. Jel10

THIRD STREET—\$300. Lot 50x133, front and back entrance.

FOURTH STREET—\$350. Lot 50x133, between Bay street and King's Road.

HILLSIDE FARM ESTATE—Lots \$50 and upward. Good acreage in small parcels of from one to five acres; all cleared and under cultivation, at bedrock prices.

SIXTH STREET—2 lots, corner, \$200 each.

ISLAND FOR SALE—A whole island for \$500; 4 acres cultivated; 3 roomed house and outbuildings.

FARMS FOR SALE—Ask for printed list.

Beaumont Boggs,

Real Estate & Insurance Agent, 42 Fort St. 2½ ACRES in fruit; 7 room dwelling and stable; good water. Price \$2,750. 9 ROOM DWELLING on two lots, James Bay. Price, \$3,050. COTTAGE—6 rooms, Esquimalt road. Price \$2,500. HOUSE—7 rooms, Esquimalt road; very choice modern home. Price \$3,000. \$210—1 lot, Hulton street, 63x113. \$1,500—3 acres, facing Gorge; 6 room cottage and outbuildings. \$1,400—6 room house, 2 lots 50x108 each, Chambers street. \$2,900—New 4 room cottage and lot, Clarence street. \$1,900—Lot 50x105, Birdcage Walk. \$5,500—10 room house, stable, coach house, etc.; lawn, fruit trees. Terms. Near In. \$350—Corner lot, Hillside avenue; 60x120. \$1,200—6 room cottage; corner lot; Victoria West.

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TO LET—Furnished residence. Apply B. C. Land and Investment Agency.

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9 ACRES on Cedar Hill road; A1 land and nearly all under cultivation; within 3 miles of Victoria, and has a good six roomed house on it. Terms if desired.

FARM—45 acres, 4 miles from Victoria, 22 acres cultivated; 5 roomed house and outbuildings; live stock and implements. Some of the best land in the district.

FAIR TO RENT—Sixty-five acres, 6 under cultivation and 20 acres pasture; good house and outbuildings. ap13

\$800—Farm, 40 acres, Cowichan District, 4 miles from railway station; small portion cleared and fruit trees planted; new 4 roomed house; good soil; good water.

FARM—Partially situated on Vancouver Island; 3½ mile of water frontage; 30 acres more or less which is all cleared and all fenced; 1 acre in orchard; 1 acre in garden; handsome modern dwelling; outbuildings; brooder house; \$2,500 worth of live stock, implements and crop on hand; good fishing and shooting; only 3 miles from railway station. Price \$12,500. Will subdivide in blocks to suit. Full particulars at office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP

WANTED—A house parlor maid. Apply Miss Dupont, at Major Dupont's, St. Jacobs.

WANTED—A young lady to learn hairdressing, etc., at Mrs. Kosche's, 55 Douglas street.

WANTED—Stenographer. Apply, stating experience and salary expected, to Box 150 Colonist.

WANTED—Two good nursesmaids; good home, good wages. Apply Employment Office, 54 Fort street. Tel. B1129. my2

WANTED—Immediately houseparlor maid for family of two. References required. Apply 60 Rae street.

WANTED—Waist and skirt hands. 167 Johnson.

WANTED—An experienced cook where other servants are kept; references required. Excellent wages. Apply 60 Rae street.

WANTED—Nursesmaid to take care of one child. Apply 230 Douglas street.

WANTED—Immediately housemaid, young girl, willing to be trained (city). 60 Rae street.

WANTED—Useful woman for daily work; moderate. Piano, phone, etc. 6 Quebec street.

WANTED—A strong woman to attend invalid and do light housework. Apply 54 Fort street.

WANTED—Maid for small family; plain cooking, light housework (James Bay). Wages \$20 per month. Apply 60 Rae street.

WANTED—A girl to take care of two children. Apply The Poplars.

WANTED—Nurse for Vancouver family. One child. Salary \$18. 74 Discovery, City.

WANTED—A nursesmaid. Apply to Mrs. Nash, Pemberton road.

WANTED—Three nursemaids, dairy and afternoon; good wages (city). Apply 60 Rae street.

TO LET—7 roomed modern dwelling, just off car line; sewer connections, bath and stable; good cellar; fruit trees, etc. Terms \$1,350.

FOR SALE—Government street, near the Fountain, lots from \$500 up. Easy terms.

WATER LOT—\$800 will buy a water lot on St. Lawrence street, James Bay.

\$700—Lot Humboldt street, 60x120.

CHEAP LOTS—Fairfield Estate. \$100 for lots 50x120; water lots \$200 each. \$10 cash, \$10 per month; interest 4 per cent only; best of soil.

JAMES BAY—Full sized lots, \$400 each; well located. \$50 cash, \$10 per month.

SIMCOE STREET—Lot 00x120, all cleared, excellent soil; only \$800.

INSTALLMENT PLAN—Houses for sale on this plan all over the city. Why pay rent when you can buy a home on the terms we offer.

FOUL BAY—Water lots for sale. Call for particulars. Tel. Jel10

THIRD STREET—\$300. Lot 50x133, front and back entrance.

FOURTH STREET—\$350. Lot 50x133, between Bay street and King's Road.

HILLSIDE FARM ESTATE—Lots \$50 and upward. Good acreage in small parcels of from one to five acres; all cleared and under cultivation, at bedrock prices.

SIXTH STREET—2 lots, corner, \$200 each.

ISLAND FOR SALE—A whole island for \$500; 4 acres cultivated; 3 roomed house and outbuildings.

FARMS FOR SALE—Ask for printed list.

WANTED—MALE HELP

WANTED—A man to make himself generally useful on Island ranch, in return for his board; or if with knowledge of dairy and poultry work, state wages required and previous experience, apply to Box 108 Chemainus.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Improved Properties at
Lowest Current Rates

PEMBERTON & SON, 45 Fort Street
VICTORIA, B. C.

LOZIER MARINE MOTORS

ARE FREE FROM VIBRATION, NOISE AND ODOR.
EASY TO START, PERFECT SPEED CONTROL, SELF-CLEANING ELECTRODES, EXTREME SIMPLICITY.

HINTON ELECTRIC CO., Ltd.

29 Government St., Victoria, B. C.
COMPLETE LAUNCHES SUPPLIED.

T.S.S.

FATTEN YOUR HOGS

With Ground Grain at

\$24 PER TON

Consisting of Barley, Corn and Wheat, thoroughly ground, which cannot fail to bring good returns. Try a sack.

SYLVESTER FEED COMPANY, 87-89 YATES STREET

**Ring J. Redding Up
Calgary Hungarian**
Free Delivery at \$1.50 per sack.

STEEL WIRE ROPE

Wilkins Wire Rope Co's Celebrated Steel
Wire Ropes for Logging, Mining, Rigging, Etc

ROBERT WARD & CO., Ltd. Lty.
Sole Agents for British Columbia.

VICTORIA. VANCOUVER.

FINAL DETAILS OF

THE CELEBRATION

The General Committee Met Last Evening and Arranged Programme.

The details for the Victoria day celebration are gradually rounding into shape, and the prospects are that the celebration will be one of the most successful ever held in this city. A meeting of the executive was held last evening, when the arrangement of the programme was taken up.

A communication was received from Lt.-Col. Hall resigning from the committee, stating as his reasons that he could not act on a committee that would turn down the regiment in favor of an American fireworks company on the occasion of a patriotic holiday.

The resignation was accepted with regret.

The finance committee reported having collected \$1,478, with the lists in several places in town to be heard from. The committee feel that sufficient funds will be available for the programme that has been arranged.

Chief Watson was instructed to arrange with the Fifth regiment band to supply music, and it was decided that the horse and automobile parade should start at 9:30 a.m.

This arrangement was made in order that the parade and judging should be finished in time for the people to get to the Gorge for the regatta.

The senior lacrosse match will commence at 10:30 so that those who desire may see the parade and leave immediately for Oak Bay.

For Friday the automobile races at the Driving Park will be the big attraction. Special attention is being given to this event, and it is expected that it will prove one of the most interesting in connection with the celebration. The programme for the gun club shoot was submitted, and is as follows:

No. 1-10 singles; entrance \$1, \$10 added. Divided 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent.

No. 2-15 singles; entrance \$1.50, \$15 added. Divided same as No. 1.

No. 3-20 singles; entrance \$2, \$20 added. Divided same as No. 1.

No. 4-25 singles; 3 men team to shoot; open only to teams from any one city; entrance \$6 per team, \$30 added. Divided 50, 30 and 20 per cent.

No. 5-10 singles and 5 singles reverse traps; entrance \$1.50, \$15 added. Divided same as No. 1.

No. 6-15 singles; entrance \$1.50, \$15 added. Divided same as No. 1.

No. 7-Consolation, 10 singles; entrance \$1, \$10 added. Divided 60 and 40 per cent. For shooters having shot in three events or more, but who have not won more than fourth money.

No. 8-General average, prize \$10. For shooter making highest average, having shot in all events except Nos. 4 and 7.

No. 9-Low average, prize \$5. For shooter making lowest average, having shot in all events except No. 4.

Special event-15 singles; entrance \$1. Amount of money added to be decided by the committee. Equitable division. Open to shooters having competed in two or more events.

QUEEN CITY RETURNS.

Reached Port Last Night from Ahousah and Way Ports of Coast.

Steamer Queen City reached port last night from Ahousah and way ports of the Vancouver island coast, with an average complement of passengers, about two dozen in all. The Queen City brought reports of the several sealing schooners which had arrived on the coast, already reported by the Colonist correspondent at Carmannah. The third of these vessels to reach port, the Dora Slewder, arrived last night with nine skiffs.

The Queen City brought a shipment of whale products from the station at Sechart, where the whaler Orion was still successful in keeping the workmen supplied with whales.

On the way from the west coast boat drill was held by the crew of the Queen City, and a good showing was made. The passengers were much interested. The boats of the steamer were lowered within three minutes of the blowing of the steamer's whistle to summon the crew.

VERY BUSY DAY FOR THE FIREMEN

Four Blazes Yesterday Which Kept the Department on the Jump.

HOUSE GUTTED ON STANLEY AVENUE

R. E. Gosnell's Residence Also Suffers to a Considerable Extent.

Saturday was a busy day with the fire department the outbreaks between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. numbering no less than four. The first, which was only a small affair, took place at 10:15. The brigade responded to the call with their customary promptness and the blaze which taken in time only amounted to a small roof fire was quickly extinguished. This occurred in an empty house in Burdette street where a man in the employ of Henry Harkness, painter and decorator of Fort street, had been instructed to light a fire in the room in order to dry it out before commencing paper hanging and painting operations. This done, it was shortly afterwards discovered that the roof was on fire. The alarm was given and with the result, aforesaid. The amount of damage done was inconsiderable. The ownership of the house was not ascertained but the agent is R. S. Day of Fort street.

The next alarm came from Stanley avenue, at 2:35 p.m. The fire was located in the lower end of the street. The run was a long one and though quick time was made, the fire had got a firm hold before the arrival of the engines. Connection was immediately established with the hydrants but the flow of water was insufficient to fill the hose and there was not sufficient pressure to throw a jet of water more than ten to fifteen feet in height or horizontally the length of the building; nevertheless by calling into requisition the chemical and by the free use of the axe and strenuous exertions on the part of the chief and his men aided by the fact that the wind was not high at the time, the fire was soon isolated and kept within bounds.

At one time, however, there seemed to be serious danger of an extensive conflagration for the fire at the early stage had communicated itself to the adjoining double storied house occupied by Mr. Colber, the plumber, skipping an intermediate single storied dwelling, had reached the residence of Dr. Holden, before it was finally got in hand.

There was ample scope for the element of destruction, had it got a fair start as buildings in this neighborhood are packed closely together and with the water supply what it was, a serious disaster might have ensued. The furniture of the lower rooms was safely got out into the street and was eventually deposited in an empty house next door but the contents of the upstairs rooms was either completely destroyed by fire or badly damaged by water.

It is understood that the loss which must have been considerable was covered by insurance. The house itself is owned by New Westminster person, Mr. Stuart Robertson being the local agent and the Yorkshire Loan company are said to be interested to the extent of the mortgage. The house has remained empty for some considerable time past, since it was occupied by Major Monroe, and only recently has been renovated and let to the present tenant, Mrs. Piggott.

Hardly was the work of subduing the fire here accomplished, when the brigade were summoned to another outbreak at the corner of Vancouver and Bellot street. In a moment the steady work of the men was changed to the speed of preparation to face the new emergency and in something under five minutes by the watch, the men were called off, the appliances collected, hoses reeled up and final instructions given and the brigade was away in hot haste to the point of danger.

This proved to be the house of Mr. R. E. Gosnell on Bellot street, the occupants of which were out at the time. The fire commenced in the kitchen which was entirely gutted, but by the splendid endeavours of the firemen it was happily confined to that region and the damage will probably not amount to more than \$500 or thereabouts.

This terminated the work of a heavy day for both men and horses, but the latter bid distinctly the better of the bargain, for when a reporter visited the station at 10 p.m. the coats of the horses were shining from the effects of good grooming and comfort, whilst the men, or at any rate some of them, were still on duty in clothes saturated during their exertions at Stanley avenue where all, including the chief must have suffered considerable loss in respect of clothing, to judge by their torn and dripping civilian garments in which they seemed but poorly equipped for such work as the onerous one in hand.

"The Helmet of Navarre."

Are You House-cleaning?—If you are you will find our house cleaning tools to be of great assistance. Scrub brushes, 15c, 25c and 35c. Feather Dusters, 30c, 60c and 70c. Hand or Banister Brushes, 30c, 35c, 55c, 75c and 81c. Stove daubers, 10c. Wet wash brushes, 20c to 50c. R. A. Brown & Co., 80 Douglas street.

Under Instructions, I will sell at Sale-rooms, 77-79 Douglas Street,

FRIDAY, 11TH, 2 P.M.

Household Furniture,
Soda Fountain,
16-Foot Canoe,
Jersey Cow,
JUST CALVED.

W. T. HARDAKER Auctioneer

Put up in 2 or 3 lb. sealed tins, each box contain-

ing full weight without including the package.

Ramsay's Crackers are all good and always good. They are fresh, crisp and appetizing. Ask your grocer for Empire Cream Sodas

Use telephone to Ladysmith.

Use telephone to Seattle.

Use telephone to Nanaimo.

Who Said

WHISKY?

**"JOHNNIE
WALKER'S"
KILMARNOCK**
is
The Standard
of
Highest Excellence.
it is
Absolutely Pure,
and
MELLOWED
by
GREAT AGE

P.L.1066

**GERHARD
HEINTZMAN
PIANOS**
AND THEIR RECORD

In all piano history it is doubtful if a record so unique or a success so conspicuous can parallel that furnished by the Gerhard Heintzman Piano. The universal and hearty recognition of their pre-eminent excellence by musicians and music lovers in every part of Canada is but the natural outcome of the realization of the

HIGHER STANDARD

that has heretofore attained in the manufacture of pianos in Canada.

FLETCHER BROS.
93 Government St.
Sole Agents for Vancouver Island.

MAYNARD & SON

AUCTIONEERS

158 BROAD STREET.

We will hold a

BIG FURNITURE SALE

at our large and commodious salerooms in the course of a few days.

We are open to buy or sell any quantity of furniture, as we have the largest salerooms in the city.

We have for private sale a few pieces of The Old Mahogany, also Navy, Chair and Music Room Furniture; also Organ, Bone Cutter, Office Table, and other pieces of furniture. Give us a call.

MAYNARD & SON

Duly instructed by A. D. McLACHLIN, Esq., will sell at his residence, 12 PRINCESS STREET, on

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9TH,

AT 2:00 P.M.,

The Whole of His

Household Furniture

and Effects

Including DOHERTY ORGAN (nearly new), HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR SUITE, CHERRY WOOD TABLE, BRUSHES, CARPET, EXTENSION TABLE, 8 ft. Dining Chairs, Sideboards, Easy Chairs, Leather Covered Lounge, Heater, ALBION RANGE, Cooking Utensils, Kitchen Chairs and Table, Iron Bed and Mattress, Bureau and Washstand, 2 Bedrooms Sets, Lawn Mower, Hose, a quantity of Garden Tools, 12-BORE SHOTGUN, 12-bore Single Barreled Remington Gun, Violin and Case, and other goods too numerous to mention.

The Auctioneers. L. EATON & CO.

TENDERS

Tenders will be received up to the first day of June, 1906, for the sale of Furnished Hotel, 5 Acres of Land, Outbuildings, Live Stock, Chickens, etc. Above property close to station on V. & S. R. R.

Highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Fair particulars can be obtained from

and tenders addressed to Mrs. John

Camp, Prairie Hotel, Saanichton, V.I. my

5th.

Highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

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VICTORIA, B. C. SUNDAY, MAY 6, 1906.

Society News and Gossip of Drawing Room

ON Tuesday Mrs. James Raymur, Stanley avenue, gave a most delightful tea in honor of her friend, Mrs. George Taylor, who left for Halifax on Wednesday. The decorations throughout the different apartments were very artistic, yellow being principally used. Beautiful clumps of broom were much in evidence, besides which masses of choice yellow tulips and famous red ones of the parrot variety were used with fine effect. Added to these were graceful festoons of yellow, green and red tulle, making the tea room, especially the table, very beautiful. Mrs. Little and Mrs. John Irving presided at the coffee and tea urns. Some of the invited guests were the following: Mrs. George Taylor, Mrs. Little, Mrs. John Irving, Mrs. Butchart, Mrs. (Col.) Holmes, Mrs. J. W. Laing, Mrs. Fleet Robertson, Miss Gibb, Mrs. Tuck, Mrs. H. B. McKenzie, Mrs. W. Gault, Mrs. W. S. Gore, Mrs. T. S. Gore, Mrs. Flumerfelt, Miss Dupont, Miss A. Dupont, Miss C. Dupont, Mrs. James Dunsmuir, Miss Gibbs, Mrs. Eberts, Mrs. Herman Robertson, Mrs. McCallum, Mrs. Charles Rhodes, Mrs. A. E. McPhillips, Mrs. Croft, Mrs. E. G. Prior, Mrs. E. G. Russell, Mrs. G. Gillespie, Mrs. Gaudin, Mrs. Griffiths, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. W. W. B. McInnes, Mrs. Pigott, Mrs. Carmichael, Mrs. D. R. Ker, Mrs. Innes, Mrs. R. E. Brett, Mrs. Major Phillips, Mrs. Blacklock, Mrs. Rome, Mrs. C. Spratt, Mrs. (Capt.) Troup, Mrs. Cleland, Mrs. Joseph Hunter, Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Gresley, Mrs. Lang, Mrs. Amberg, Mrs. Hanfield, Mrs. E. V. Bodwell, Mrs. Joseph Wilson, Mrs. Biggerstaff, Wilson, Mrs. A. J. C. Galletly, Mrs. Ryker, Mrs. Hurst, Mrs. August, the Misses Angus, Mrs. Berkley, Mrs. King, Mrs. Beauchamp Tye, Mrs. Fagan, Mrs. E. M. Johnson, Mrs. Muspratt, Williams, Mrs. Mess, Mrs. Watt, Mrs. Luxton, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Herbert Kent, Mrs. G. A. Keefer, Mrs. E. E. Blackwood, Mrs. (Dr.) Richardson, Mrs. R. G. Tatlow, Mrs. J. H. Todd, Mrs. C. E. Todd, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. P. S. Lampman, Mrs. James Harvey, Mrs. Condon, Mrs. Frank Higgins, Mrs. Raynum, Miss Mary Lawson, Mrs. Savage, Mrs. Delph, Mrs. Richard Jones and Mrs. Jacob.

Miss Florence Vincent leaves Thursday for an extended visit to Montreal. Miss Vincent expects to remain amongst friends there for at least three or four months. She will travel in company with Miss Bertha Morley and Mrs. and Master Angus.

Mr. Alexander Gillespie left on Tuesday night for Alaska, where he expects to remain during the summer months.

Mrs. Frank Hanington and her son, of Vancouver, spent a week at Cowichan lake recently, returning here on Wednesday. During their stay at the lake they were very successful, having secured a fine basket of shining beauties. Mrs. and Mr. Hanington expect to return to Vancouver on Monday.

Mr. Forbes Vernon was amongst those who made the Tzouhalem hotel their headquarters during the past week while on a fishing expedition.

Miss Bertha Morley left on Thursday en route for England. In the East she expects to meet Miss Ruby Dell, who left here several months ago. They will cross the Atlantic together.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Vernon returned last week from Cowichan, where they went for the fishing. Capt. Blaney (their son-in-law) arrived somewhat hastened their return.

Mr. Norman Wilson, son of Rev. Wilson, of Salt Spring island, is here, making his headquarters at the Balmoral.

Mrs. Max Leiser entertained on Tuesday at a delightful girls' luncheon party which she gave in honor of Miss Florence Vincent before her departure for Montreal. The table at which the boys of attractive young ladies assembled was beautifully decorated with fragrant apple blossoms, while choice cut flowers adorned the different apartments throughout the house. In the afternoon the young ladies were very agreeably entertained by a fascinating game of progressive five hundred. Miss Nason was the lucky contestant who received first prize at this, and Miss Denny second. Amongst those present were the following: Miss Florence Vincent, Miss Muriel Nicholles, Miss Stark, Miss Bechtel, Miss Jessie McKilligan, Miss Jessie Potts, Miss Nason, Miss Winnie Lugin, Miss Maud Chambers, Miss Denny, Miss Amy Leiser, Miss Hilda Leiser and others.

Rev. Thomas Jenkins, of Ketchikan, Alaska, is down from the north to enjoy a holiday at the capital city of British Columbia. He is making his headquarters at the Balmoral.

Mrs. O. M. Jones was hostess at a delightful small tea on Saturday, the 28th ult.

Mrs. R. B. McMicking has had letters from her brother, Mr. John Leighton, who, with his family, were amongst the sufferers at the dreadful earthquake disaster at San Francisco. Like so many others, Mr. and Mrs. Leighton lost all their effects, but are very thankful that their life was spared. Mr. Leighton had to carry water eight blocks and stand in line with millionaires and beggars alike to receive, as the sailors say, his whack of provisions. He writes in excellent spirits, however.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Savage, of Winnipeg, who have been spending several weeks here, guests at the Driad, leave for home next week, but expect to return in the early autumn, as they have about consummated the purchase of a very desirable residence and intend to

reside here permanently or especially during the winter months. They, like so many others, deem Victoria an ideal place in which to reside. When leaving here Mrs. Savage goes to Toronto to meet her daughter, after which she will make all arrangements for their return.

During the week the officers of the Work Point barracks were hosts at a golf tourney that was participated in by a large number of Victoria's best players. The prizes were carried off by Mr. Ewart and Miss Johnson, respectively.

Mrs. Willie Angus left on Thursday, accompanied by her son, Master Angus, to Montreal, en route to the old country.

On Thursday evening Mrs. Muspratt Williams was hostess at a charming dinner party.

Mrs. Dolph, of Portland, widow of the late distinguished Senator Dolph, of Oregon, is one of the strangers now visiting Victoria. Mrs. Dolph is charmed with her surroundings and regrets having to leave this place, which she claims is perfectly ideal. She has some friends from Washington city who are now residing here who make the time pass very pleasantly for her. She says she sees much improvement since last here, some fifteen years ago, although then she was charmed with Victoria. While on the coast Mrs. Dolph will visit relatives and friends in Port Townsend. While here she makes her headquarters at the Balmoral.

Mrs. H. A. S. Morley, of View street, was hostess on Saturday afternoon, the 28th ult., at a young ladies' party which she gave in honor of her daughter, Miss Bertha Morley, who left on Thursday for a trip to England. The young ladies were kindly entertained throughout the afternoon by an enjoyable guessing contest, prizes for which were won by Miss McTavish and Miss Lugin, respectively. Some of the young ladies present were the following: Miss Cecilia Helmcken, Miss Susette Blackwood, Miss Alma Williams, Miss Florence Vincent, Miss Bazett, Miss Alexander, Miss Emily Eaton, Miss Foote, Miss Rickey, Miss Lottie Wilson, the Misses Fisher, Miss D. McTavish, Miss Florence Marvin, Miss Lugin and others. The decorations were in yellow, buttercups being largely used with very pretty effect.

Mr. McDougall, of Comox, an old Hudson Bay official, is enjoying a holiday in Victoria. While here he makes his home at the Dallas.

Mrs. Routh, of Vancouver, is here, the guest of Mrs. Hinton, of Cadboro Bay road.

Dr. Fuller McKinlay, of Clayoquot, is amongst the holiday-seekers in the city, where he expects to remain for several weeks. He is staying at the Balmoral.

Mrs. Grover Burke and her son, Mr. Clarence Burke, have returned from California and have taken quarters at Cherry Bank.

Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Roberts, the former of the White Pass service, are here for a short stay previous to Mr. Roberts' departure for the north. Mrs. Roberts will remain with relatives at Duncan during the absence of her husband. They are staying at the Balmoral while here.

Miss Effie Holmes, of Duncan, is here enjoying a pleasant stay, the guest of Mrs. and Miss Bullen.

Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Buckie, of Sooke, spent a few days in town during the week. They made their headquarters at the King Edward while here.

Mrs. Philpot and Mrs. Pilcher, two Winnipeg ladies who have spent some time here, are now staying with Mrs. Wilkins, "Woodbine Cottage," 107 Pandora street. They are still enjoying Victoria's delightful climate. Miss Philpot had the misfortune to injure her arm by falling on the stairs while at the Dominion hotel and still suffers severely from the effect of the injury.

Friends of Mr. Poff, who for some time has been confined in the hospital will be pleased to know that he is much improved. Mr. and Mrs. Poff have taken a house on Stanley avenue, where they will in future reside.

On Wednesday Mr. and Mrs. George Taylor had adieu to Victoria and left for their trip across the continent to the Atlantic seaboard.

Capt. Clive Phillips-Wolley, of Picton, spent part of the week in Victoria. He was a guest at the Balmoral while here.

Mr. L. T. Hughes, of this city, spent most of the week at Duncan, a guest at the Tzouhalem.

Mr. and Mrs. Judson Walker, of Truro, Nova Scotia, were amongst the strangers who visited Victoria during the past week. Mr. and Mrs. Walker spent the winter in California, never dreaming that their own Canada possessed a place with a much more charming climate than the South. They were loud in their praises of this city and will in future, if coming to this coast, spend their holidays in Victoria.

On Monday afternoon Mrs. Blackwood was hostess at a girls' party, when she entertained in honor of Miss Bertha Morley. Guessing contests formed the chief amusement of the afternoon, prizes being won by Miss Marjorie Goodeve, Miss Florence Marvin and Miss Dorothy McTavish. Some of the young ladies were Miss Bertha Morley, Miss Nora Lugin, Miss Dorothy McTavish, Miss Sybil Allen, Miss Goodeve, Miss Emily Eaton, Miss Florence Marvin.

Mr. and Mrs. Colville, accompanied by Master and Miss Colville, are a party of Winnipeggers who have arrived here from California during the past week and are staying at the Dallas.

Miss Mason and Miss Phylis Mason were hostesses on Thursday at an enjoyable luncheon party which they gave in honor of Mrs. A. G. Langley, who leaves during the coming week to take up her residence in Vancouver. The table was very prettily decorated with white carnations. Some of the guests were Mrs. A. G. Langley, Miss Chapman, Miss Eberts, Miss Genevieve Irving, Miss Flumerfelt, Miss Nellie Dupont, Miss Violet Powell, Miss Foster.

Mrs. Dorothy McTavish, entertained on Friday, the 27th ult., at an enjoyable evening party which she gave in honor of Miss Bertha Morley before her departure for England. The earlier part of the evening was spent with a pleasant game of live hundred, honors for which were won by Miss Cecilia Helmcken, Mr. Percy Brown and Miss B. Morley, respectively. After a delicious supper served by Mrs. W. R. Higgins, Miss Cecilia Helmcken and Miss McTavish, an enjoyable guessing contest was also indulged in, prizes for which were obtained by Mr. Guy Morley, Mrs. Ironsides and Mr. Will York.

The decorations were beautifully carried out in fine narcissus throughout the different parts of the house, the supper table being sweetly effective. Some of the guests were Miss Bertha Morley, Miss Winnie Greig, Miss Gladys Cruckshanks, Miss Elsie Collis, Miss Myrtle Atwood, Miss Georgie Grant, Miss Lollie Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Ironsides, Mrs. Ohlandt, Miss Susette Blackwood, Miss Cecilia Helmcken, Mr. Percy Brown, Mr. H. Brown, Mr. Pengelly, Mr. Cliff Wilson, Major Hibben, Mr. Chester Harris, Mr. Will York, Mr. Louis York, Mr. Stanley Langley, Mr. Guy Morley and Mr. H. D. Helmcken.

Mr. and Mrs. Hanham, formerly of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church at the residence of Mrs. Heisterman, Douglas street, on Saturday, the 28th ult., proved both enjoyable and financially satisfactory. The musical programme was provided by Mrs. Hall, Miss Edith Helmcken, Mr. Percy Brown, Mr. H. Brown, Mr. Pengelly, Mr. Cliff Wilson, Major Hibben, Mr. Chester Harris, Mr. Will York, Mr. Louis York, Mr. Stanley Langley, Mr. Guy Morley and Mr. H. D. Helmcken.

The "at home" given by the ladies of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church at the residence of Mrs. Heisterman, Douglas street, on Saturday, the 28th ult., proved both enjoyable and financially satisfactory. The musical programme was provided by Mrs. Hall, Miss Edith Helmcken, Mr. Percy Brown, Mr. H. Brown, Mr. Pengelly, Mr. Cliff Wilson, Major Hibben, Mr. Chester Harris, Mr. Will York, Mr. Louis York, Mr. Stanley Langley, Mr. Guy Morley and Mr. H. D. Helmcken.

The marriage of Miss Lucile J. Pearce, formerly of this city, and Mr. Harris H. Smith, of Utah, was solemnized at Tacoma on Tuesday of last week.

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The carnival of books and bookmakers which was given at the Assembly hall during the past week by the local King's Daughters proved the brilliant success that it deserved to be after such painstaking work by those having it in charge. It was originated and carried out by Mrs. McMicking, ably seconded by Mrs. George Shaw, the provincial secretary of the King's Daughters. The different booths, mention of which has already appeared in the Colonist, with the exception of one or two, were all in charge of capable members of the Victoria circles. "Vanity Fair" booth, where many beautiful fancy articles were disposed of, was very artistically

decorated and arranged. Mrs. Eric McKay was in charge of it, and assisting her were Mrs. C. W. Jenkinson, Mrs. Newcomb and Mrs. Herbert Kent. Each of the above ladies were very picturesque in true Becky Sharp costumes. Near this booth was another "Measure for Measure" which was also extremely effective. This was presided over by the Misses Elford, Fraser and McKilligan, who did a flourishing business selling doilies in sealed envelopes at 25 cents apiece. The "Brownies" booth, which was nearby, was presided over by Mrs. Bone, who was assisted by the following little ladies who looked very charming in their little Brownie costumes: Miss Emily Shaw, Miss Kathleen Shaw, Miss Vera McFarlane, Miss Margaret Reynolds, Miss Ellinore Dumbleton, Miss Laura Dumbleton. The programme for each evening was an excellent one and much appreciated by the large audience which patronized the fair during the whole time it was carried on. The ladies who were responsible for so much entertainment and also for the substantial sum realized for the worthy order of King's Daughters certainly deserve a great amount of praise.

On Thursday afternoon Mrs. Campbell, of "Worston," Esquimalt road, entertained a few friends at the tea hour in honor of Mrs. Shalross. The drawing room was artistic with carmine, ferns and graceful vines, while the tea table was bright with daffodils, lilies of the valley and ferns. A tea was served from the awful earthquake shock.

Mrs. G. A. McTavish, Heywood avenue, has kindly placed her home at the disposal of the committee of management (of which she is a member) of the Aged Woman's Home for a tea which will be given there on Friday, the 11th inst.

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Rev. Mr. Beatt is here, the guest of Mrs. W. L. Clay, Birdcage Walk, for a few days.

On the evening of Wednesday, the 18th, music lovers are promised a veritable treat, as then, under the auspices of the Ladies' Musical club, Mr. Rubin Goldmark, in the St. John's schoolroom, will explain the psychology of the music and text of "Parsifal," or the story of the "Holy Grail," one of Wagner's best compositions. For a long time this drama was sacred to Bayreuth, where Frau Wagner resides, but at last it has been given on this side of the Atlantic. It is described as a monumental work, which is ably elucidated by Mr. Goldmark, who by the way, is a countryman of Wagner's. Mr. Goldmark gives a much clearer conception of the beauty and motive of the work than could be gained by being a mere spectator at a performance. His explanations are interspersed with musical selections, which he gives on the piano. His performances have been very highly appreciated at all the larger cities on this continent, and he comes to Victoria very highly recommended.

Rev. W. L. Clay has been spending several days in Vancouver. He will not return until some time next week.

MIDST 'FRISCO'S DESOLATE HOMES

Ruins of the City by the Golden Gate Described by a Victorian.

THE BREAD LINE'S PATHETIC TALE

Ghastly Story of the Valencia Hotel and its Probable Many Victims.

San Francisco, April 28, 1906.

ARARE sight it is to see people in line, blocks long and crowded as close together as possible, waiting their turn to receive the relief which is being distributed to rich and poor alike to keep away starvation while time passes to permit the rebuilding and reorganization of the city. Although the ferries are tremendously overcrowded by the thousands who leave San Francisco nightly to tax Oakland's accommodations to its utmost capacity, although thousands upon thousands have left San Francisco never to return, although thousands upon thousands have privately managed to arrange their supply of provisions so as to no longer burden the relief committees, yet nevertheless the problem with which the officials will for a long time be confronted is of

Tremendous Proportions

I today saw a line of people over three blocks long waiting their turn to enter the supply depot and get daily food.

As carefully as I could, I estimated the number in the whole length of this line at about 1,700. For three hours one little girl had stood in the hot sun, without a hat on her head or shade of any kind, waiting to get supplies, so she told me, for her mother and five of her younger brothers and sisters. This child was, I suppose, 10 years old, and what a problem must her mother have. She was a janitor in one of the buildings destroyed by the fire, and now for months and months must wait for the situation by which she was able to earn a living for her fatherless children. In the meantime relief must be furnished or transportation given to points where a living can be earned. And this is but one case in a thousand.

What a Sight This Line Was

as here one saw a crippled and gray-haired woman, a Chinaman as imperturbable as ever, an excitable Spaniard, a disreputable looking thug, young children, pretty girls, lawyers, clergymen—short, every conceivable type of humanity, and of every age and condition in life.

I watched the people for some time as supplies were handed out. As they passed along the little railing that separated them from the enormous supplies of provisions each person first received some very fat and salty pork, then a couple of pound tins of canned meat, then a cupful of beans, while the finishing contribution was a couple of large potatoes, or, if large potatoes could not be found, three or four small ones.

While one member of the family spent three or four hours waiting for this load, others were in line getting the daily loaf of bread. Another was probably at the milk depot getting the quart of milk that is supplied to most of the people. In some districts it is

Impossible to Get Milk

and there condensed milk is kept for the sick women and children. One very pretty woman, about 30 years of age, asked for a couple of tins of evaporated cream, and when having said that she had no sick people under her care, the officer in charge told her she could not have any, it was a picture of man's weakness and the power of a woman's begging smile, as slowly he succumbed before her smiling eyes and eventually handed her one tin, which she triumphantly carried away.

It may be mentioned in this connection that the various milk companies are supplying milk without any charge, and will continue to do so until next Tuesday. After that people who can will be expected to pay, but nothing will be asked from those unable to pay.

Cream is For Sale

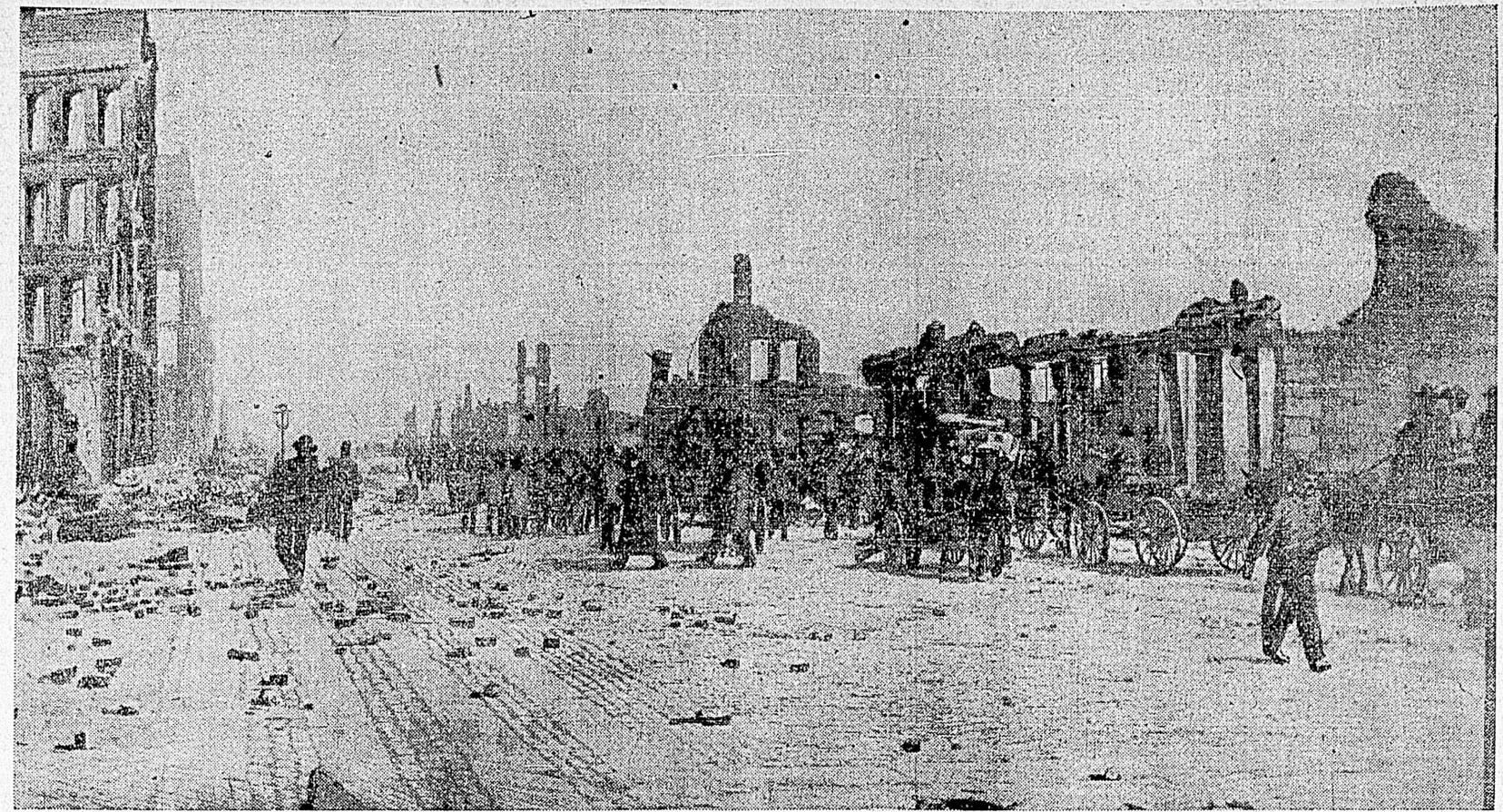
in some parts of San Francisco, and in small tents ice cream is being sold at 5 cents a dish.

I met one woman trying to carry a large pail of water with which she must do her evening cooking. She had carried it about four blocks, and the look of relief in her face as I carried it the last block of the distance to her home was reward enough even had I carried that pail a mile instead of a block. This poor woman seemed to have utterly lost heart. Before the fire her husband was worth \$100,000. Today they are as poor as the poorest. The poor have not lost much relatively to the better classes. These have lost their all, and having been used to luxuries, the changed conditions will tell severely on them. The bulk of the people are facing the situation very bravely, but how many showing courage are really sailing under false colors to keep themselves from collapsing utterly.

The Examiner is printing a great deal of nonsense about the actions of the state militia, and although most of the reports are wholly false and the remainder are exaggerations, still a large number of people place some reliance on the reports. Among many ridiculous accounts was one that

The Militiamen

had fired several shots at unoffending people, but this report was absolutely false, as an interview with the commanding officers brought out the fact that the state militia, or, as they are called, the National Guard, have not used a single cartridge in the last week. This is proven by the tally sheets showing the amount of ammunition issued and the amount returned, and not a single cartridge is missing. The additional charge is made that militiamen have indulged in looting, but this turns out to be a greatly exaggerated report. In Chinatown and among the ashes where millionaires' homes once stood on Van Ness avenue thousands of people are digging in the ruins for articles of value. Among these thousands a few, perhaps a dozen, soldiers were seen, and upon inquiry it was found that they belonged to the National Guard. It was found also that these men were off duty, and seeing so many



—Photo by A. W. Plummer, of 351 Alder street, Portland.

MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, AS IT IS TODAY. SCENE LOOKING DOWN MARKET STREET, SHOWING A THRONG OF REFUGEES ON THEIR WAY TO THE FERRY.

digging thought there would be no objection to their seeking relief. But no Mayor Schmitz and the Examiner heard of this, and to please the union labor vote, who have great dislikes for the National Guard, since it is always the corps called out if strikes pass police control, seized the opportunity to make things unpleasant for officers and men. The Examiner has always been noted for disregarding truth in its endeavor to mould public opinion, but one would fancy that politics could be forgotten in times like these.

No wonder the militia, willing as they are to act in times of emergency, are anxious to retire from their heavy duties; no wonder officers are extremely nettled at the actions of the Examiner, but they are beginning to learn that indifference to the false reports is the best way out of the difficulty, and indifferent they are now becoming. It may be mentioned that legally the National Guard is in supreme control, but in reality three distinct bodies of men are working with orders conflicting and even thinking that they have the right to enforce the particular orders given to them.

As a whole, the people recognize the valuable services of the regular troops and the militia, but none can fail to see the utter uselessness of the police force. True it is that some are working hard and intelligently to help through the trying hour, but three-quarters of the police are taking a good holiday on

full pay. That the police are utterly corrupt I have seen with my own eyes, and the actions of some of the sergeants and men are simply disgraceful.

The fire has obliterated much of the destruction wrought by the earthquake, but during the last few days I have seen on every hand evidences that the vivid descriptions of those who went through the ordeal are

Not at all Exaggerated

On Valencia street is to be seen the spot where ten days ago stood the Valencia hotel. Here, years ago, was a "trembling bog and false morass," but

tens and men and money filled the holes where springs abounded, and at last the four-story brick building was erected upon what was supposed to be a solid foundation. Years came and went, and slight earthquakes did no damage, but the terrible trembling of April 18th commenced its tale of horror.

In two minutes the trembling sands swallowed three stories of the Valencia hotel, and but seven feet of its fourth story was to be seen above the level of the ground. Even that seven feet of brick wall no longer stands, for the flames sweeping over this district left shattered bricks in rows to outline the once high walls of

The Valencia Hotel

Here I saw an enameled bathtub blistered and warped by the heat; also were to be seen iron bedsteads and mattress springs. How many people found a

tomb in that hotel will never be known, as not a soul escaped to tell the horrors of their rude awakening. At this point the street has subsided very abruptly, stretching from its lowest point about sixty feet to the southward, while for several blocks to the northward a slight grade takes the place of what was once a level stretch of asphalt pavement. As best I could, I estimated the total subsidence at this point and found it to be about fifteen feet, while the whole roadway has been twisted and thrown towards the water front for a distance of nine feet, and the street car tracks show to the eye the tremendous straining the street received. Exactly at the point where the lower end of Market street ends the street has fallen at the curb-line for a depth of two feet below the level of the roadway.

Central Line of Carttracks

while it is estimated that the central tracks have themselves subsided almost two feet. Farther up Market street the middle double tracking stands from six to fifteen times above the rest of the roadway, while the outer lines of track give by their wavelike curves additional evidence of the earthquake. At the corner of Market and Spear streets the southern sidewalk is four feet above the level of the roadway, and on the corner a building stands comparatively unharmed. With this one exception the walls of every building from the ferry as far as the Palace hotel have collapsed or been blasted down, but the Palace hotel,

as I have already written, was undamaged by the earthquake. Next to the Palace hotel there still stands a partially or rather almost completed building, the Monadnock.

A Sign Upon the Building

tells us that "This Building Will Be Completed and Ready for Tenants on May 1st. For Offices Apply to the Agents." Four months at least must now elapse before the tenants who had arranged for offices, as requested by the sign, will be able to occupy the building. The mortar had scarcely set when the earthquake came, and now every portion of the walls will have to be removed, for the yellow pressed bricks are thrown away from each other and only need a slight trembling to come crashing to the earth. The collapse of the Examiner building carried away part of the western wall and steel framework of the Monadnock and twisted huge beams beyond all hope of further use. Where

The Examiner Building

stood there is now to be seen nothing but twisted steel and fallen brick. Tangled, twisted, snarling and knotted are the steel beams that formed a framework for this building. Here is a collapse as complete as have been many of the stories heretofore boldly issued from beneath the roof which now lies lower than the level of the floor. Let us hope that from the more substantial building that is to be erected on the spot a new policy will issue a newspaper

having more of fact and less of fiction than the Examiner has heretofore contained.

The next evidence of the earthquake to be seen on Market street is the city hall. Words cannot describe the havoc wrought by the earthquake. Photographs will show how little of the dome remains and how the walls have fallen away, showing the steel framework of the dome.

All Around This Building

in the construction of which \$7,000,000 and years of labor were spent, the sight is most impressive. In one moment the mighty forces, so unexpected, so beyond control, have furnished man with a result from which "liberal applications find a meaning suited to the mind." Shall I tell man of his utter insignificance, or shall man say, "Though nature is great, yet man is greater." True, you may throw to the ground, but we can rebuild. True, you may hinder us, but you cannot altogether stop us."

St. Dominic's cathedral is a picturesque ruin. Part of the frame stands, but the lower part has completely fallen. It has been laughingly suggested that the still standing upper part would furnish a good cap for a cardinal, should the pope only send one to San Francisco. One of the Masonic temples is also a ruin, for dynamite has completed the work which the earthquake so well began. Away over on the southern edge of the burned district is a row of houses, some of which are twisted and leaning

against their neighbors, some have been thrown bodily from foundations while one has absolutely collapsed. Two miles to the northward, and about two blocks from Van Ness avenue, several houses have been thrown to the ground, and in a whole block not a house has in it one unbroken window or standing chimney; and so it is all over the city. In one place about a dozen bricks have been thrown a couple of inches out of the middle of a wall. In Golden Gate park the Memorial museum is badly wrecked, and probably the contents have been badly damaged. Strawberry Hill, at one time a sand dune, shows what the trembling of the earth must have been. The observatory at the top of the hill is in ruins, not a pillar remaining perpendicular, part of the walls having collapsed, and the whole of the observatory leaning to the south, with two distinct inclinations in its walls.

On this hill much work was done to transform it from the bare sand hill it once was to the beautifully wooded height it now is. A lake was built and it still holds water, but the asphalt roadway has seven or eight cracks in it, and where it was once level it is now in steps. At one point the soil was cracked and the sand had poured out like sugar from a hole in a paper bag. Here, too, trees had fallen over and slid down the hillside for distances of perhaps twenty feet. One very peculiar and very striking feature of the earthquake is observable in many parts of the city. Houses next to each other stand—one with chimneys down, windows broken, steps fallen away and brickwork lying on the ground; the other with no window broken and scarcely any damage done inside the house. The brick basement of one house has partially fallen away and the gas meter inside was to be seen hanging two feet away from the wall, the lead pipe bent and lying over the electric meter, the bracket for which was at least a foot away from that on which the gas meter formerly stood. Of the fine

Buildings That Escaped
both fire and earthquake probably the magnificent Temple of Congregation Sherith Israel has suffered the least. A cursory examination does not disclose a crack in the beautiful sandstone walls, and a few broken windows are the only outward marks it bears of having experienced one of the greatest earthquakes on record.

Jimmy Britt's apartments at the corner of Fell and Filmore streets were practically uninjured, although his downtown property was destroyed. The fire is probably the hardest knockout that Jimmy ever received, but I understand he doesn't worry, but is training to knock out any and all who want a fight.



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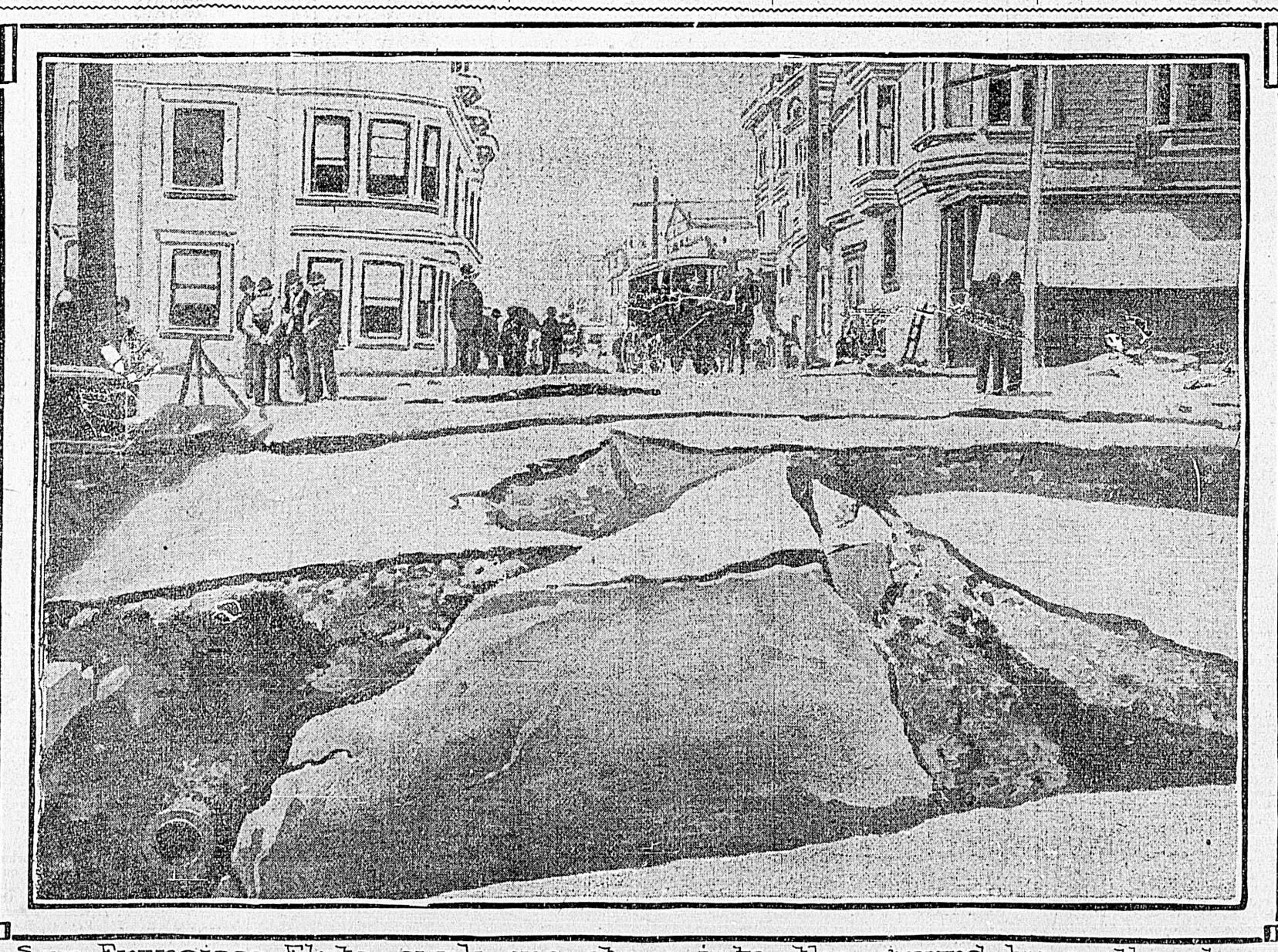
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George Ade IN... PASTURES NEW

MR. PEASLEY GOES INTO THE PYRAMID OF CHEOPS AND LIVES TO TELL ABOUT IT.

During the first three days in Cairo a brilliant and original plan of action had been outlining itself in my mind. At last I could not keep it to myself any longer, so I told Mr. Peasley.

"Do you know what I am going to do?" I asked.

Mr. Peasley did not.

"I am going to write up the Pyramids." I am going to tell who built them and how long it took and how many blocks of stone they contain. I shall have myself photographed sitting on a camel and holding an American flag. Also, I shall describe in detail the emotions that surge within me as I stand in the shadow of the Sphinx and gaze up at that vast and imperturbable expanse of face."

"It's a great scheme," said Mr. Peasley, "but you've been scooped. They've been written up already."

"Are you sure?"

"Yes, sir. The whole outfit of Pyramids has been described in a special article by a man named Herodotus."

"How long since?"

"About 470 B. C."

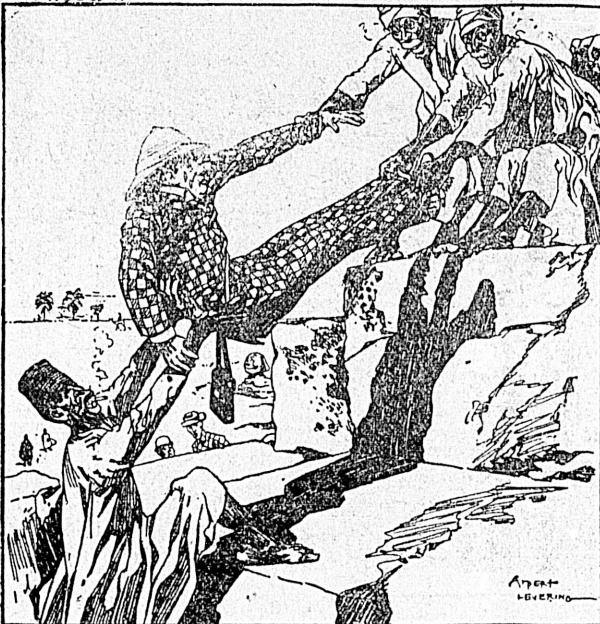
He produced a guide book and proved that he was right. All the things that I had been getting ready to say about the Pyramids had been said by Herodotus. He had got them ahead of me. In daily newspaper competition, when some man gets his news twenty-four hours ahead of another one is proud of his "heat" and is the hero of the office for fifteen or twenty minutes. But think of trailing along twenty-four centu-

They gave Herodotus a fine lay-out of round figures. They said that one hundred thousand men had worked on the job and that the time required was thirty years—ten years to build the road and the huge incline for bringing the blocks of stone into place, and then twenty years to quarry the stone and transport it across the Nile and the valley. The stone cutters worked all the year, and during the three months' inundation, when farming was at a standstill, the entire rural population turned out, just as they would at a husking-bee or a barn raising, and helped Cheops with his tomb. They did this year after year for thirty years, until they had piled up 2,300,000 blocks of stone, each containing forty cubic feet.

Herodotus discovered some large hieroglyphics on the face of the Pyramid and asked the guide for a translation. It is now supposed that the guide could not read. Any one with education or social standing wouldn't have been a guide, even in that remote period. But this guide wanted to appear to be earning his salary and he justified in demanding a tip, so he said that the inscription told how much garlic and onions the laborers had consumed while at work on the job and how much these had cost. Herodotus put it all down in his notebook without batting an eye.

"How much did they spend for onions and garlic?" he asked, pointing his pencil.

The guide waited for a moment, so that his imagination could get a run-



MR. PEASLEY GAINS NEW ADMIRATION FOR THE PYRAMIDS

Nowadays visitors go out to the Pyramids by tramcar. For some reason we had the notion, doubtless shared by many who have not been there, that to get to the Pyramids one simply rides through Cairo and out on the flat desert. As a matter of fact, the great Pyramid at Gizeh, its two smaller companions and the Sphinx are on a rocky plateau five miles to the west of the city. There is a bee-line road across the lowlands. It is a wide and graded thoroughfare, set with acacia trees, and as you ride out by trolley or carriage you look up at the pyramids, and when you are still three miles away they seem to be at least a half mile distant. At the end of the avenue and at the foot of the hill there is a hotel, and from this point one may climb or else charter a dumb animal.

The great Pyramid of Cheops has been advertised so extensively that doubtless many people will be surprised to learn that there is a whole flock of Pyramids on this plateau along the edge of the Libyan desert. There are Pyramids to the north and Pyramids to the south, five groups in all, sixty of them, and they vary in size from a stony little mound to the mammoth specimen which is looking like an extinct lime kiln up photographed by every Cook tourist.

Not knowing the ropes, we engaged a carriage at 100 piastres to take us from the city out to the plateau. This is not as much as it sounds, but it is about twice the usual rate. After we stuck the long road leading across the valley and saw the trolley cars gliding by and leaving us far behind we decided to send the carriage back to the city and take the trolley, where we would feel at home. The driver informed us that he could not return to the city, as the big bridge had been opened to permit the passing of boats, and that it would be three hours before he could drive back to town. It seems that he was right. The big bridge swings open but once a day, and then it stays open for a few hours, and the man who finds himself "bridged" must either swim or engage a boat.

It is a five minutes' climb from the end of the drive up to the rocky plateau on which the Pyramids are perched, and the ordinary tourist goes afoot. But we were pining for Oriental extravagance and new sensations, so we engaged camels. The camel allotted to me was destitute of hair, and when first discovered was in a comatose condition. His or her name was Zenobia, and the brunette in charge said its age was either six or sixty. It sounded more like "sixty" than the general appearance of the animal seemed to back up the "sixty" theory. As we approached Zenobia opened one eye and took a hard look at the party, and then made a low wailing sound which doubtless meant "More trouble for me." The venerable animal creaked at every joint as it slowly rose into the air on the instalment plan, a foot or two at a time.

We had come thousands of miles to see the Pyramids, and for the next ten minutes we were so busy hang-



the base. In a revolutionary South American republic the ruler would probably get no further than laying the corner stone.

We did not climb the Pyramids. Mr. Peasley said he would postpone going up until they inaugurated a lift service. The view from the top is said to be very fine (see guide book), but those who are boosted and lugged and hauled up over the angular blocks of stone are so exhausted when they arrive at the top that they cannot see anything. We decided to go to the interior and look at the tomb chambers. An easy incline led up to a sort of grotto entrance, and we thought that going in to see these chambers would be something like strolling into a ratskeller. Let us quote Mr. Peasley's own words, that the reader may again some idea of the horrible experience awaiting any one who undertakes the journey.

"Three men with bushy whiskers and white Mother Hubbards got hold of me and dragged me up to this hole in the rock" is the way he told it to a group at the dinner table. "I told 'em I didn't need any help, but they kept hold of me, and next thing I knew we were in a rat hole as dark as pitch and as hot as an oven, sliding right down to the centre of the earth. The man in front had hold of my leg, pulling me along; another one held me by the collar, and the third one kind of slid along with the rest of us and kept up a running conversation in some foreign language. After we had coasted about an eighth of a mile, as near as I could guess it off in the dark, we

jackknife to keep from bumping my brains out. The man ahead dragged me; the one behind kept pushing, and the third one somewhere in the rear carried my hat and did the talking. I don't know how far we went, but it seemed about a quarter of a mile. Finally we came to a landing. I fell on my face and said I had enough.

The man with the candle turned me over, and all three squatted beside me, there in the deathlike gloom of that infernal hole, far from the police, and they wanted to know if I would give them a liberal tip when we got outside. I didn't know what they'd do if I said 'No,' so I said 'Yes.' Then they said they were going to show me the Queen's chamber. They grabbed me again, and this time we began to work our way through passage that seemed to be just about as big as the inside of a stovepipe, fully as hot and a good deal darker. I don't know how far they hauled me, but when they straightened me out and propped me up I was in the famous Queen's chamber. They said if I wanted to look at it they would burn a piece of magnesium and it would cost only one shilling. They touched off the red light and I found myself in a beautiful apartment, which resembled the interior of a freight car. There was nothing more to be seen, so I folded myself up and they pushed me through one subterranean passage after another, only in getting out I tobogganed most of the way instead of climbing. When it came to the last scramble and I saw that little round hole of daylight ahead of me I was so thankful—so used—I handed over to those burglars all the money they asked and then bought two imitation scarabs."

Mr. Peasley's account is not much of an exaggeration. We came out all mussed up, winded, wringing with perspiration and with a new and profound admiration for Cheops. It seems that he constructed the interior passages leading to the royal tomb chambers so that the vandals of coming generations could not possibly find their way in and steal the royal remains. Some of these passages are less than three feet in diameter and simply bored through the slippery rock at sharp grades, first up and then down. Of course, when Cheops planned these passages he did not count on the enterprise and the perseverance of the modern tourist. To get to these tomb chambers, which are buried in the very sub-centre of the huge mass of rock, calls

would preserve antiquities for an indefinite period, but, of course, he was just in fun when he said that. The old folks are really entitled to a lot of credit for keeping on the move when they might be expected to rest on the shelf.

Here they were, these male and female octogenarians, not propped up in armchairs dividing the family silverware and arranging bequests to hospitals and libraries, but out on the blinding desert, thousands of miles from home, falling off donkeys, climbing up on camels, devouring guide books, rummaging around for time tables, kicking on the charges and landing on the whole a life of purple strenuousness. We heard of the English women, sisters, both over seventy, who had just returned from Khartoum, from which point they had gone on a hunting expedition still further into the interior. They had to wear mosquito bags and semi-mail attire, and were out in the wild country for days at a time, chasing gazelles, hyenas and other indigenous fauna.

When the microbe of travel gets into the human system nothing can exterminate it. Once a traveller—that is, if the exchequer and the physical strength hold out. This aching desire to pick up and go somewhere is called by the Germans "wanderlust," and with singular appropriateness, for it is a lust, an unholly passion for gadding about.

Just as I am about to conclude this treatise it occurs to me that, although I have given a wealth of useful information regarding the Pyramids, I have rather overlooked our old friend the Sphinx. I can only say in passing that it looks exactly like the printed advertisements. There is no deception about it. It is in a bad state of repair, but this is not surprising when we consider its age. Herodotus does not mention the Sphinx. It was right there at the time fourteen hundred years when he first arrived. It seems strange that an observing traveller should have overlooked a monument sixty-six feet high, with a face nearly fourteen feet wide, a nose five feet and seven inches long and wearing a smile that measures over seven feet. Herodotus either walked by without seeing it or else he did not think it worthy of mention. The only plausible explanation is that we was too busy figuring up the garish statistics.

(Copyright, 1906, by George Ade.)

SOME MENTAL ARITHMETIC

Jame goes to the grocery after a quart of molasses. On his way home he meets seven poor but worthy boys about his own age, and in the goodness of his heart permits each one of them to absorb a gill of the sweet stuff. How much remained in the jug when he reached home, and how long did it take his mother to hustle him into the woodshed?

If one puppy dog can shake half a pint of sawdust out of a little girl's doll, how many puppies and little girls' dolls will it take to shake out enough sawdust to fill a barrel?

If a housewife buys a box of strawberries supposed to hold a quart and finds the bottom shod one-third of the way up to the top, what quantity remains in the box? If the same peddler comes around next day and she talks to him at the rate of one hundred words a minute, how much time will she consume in uttering one thousand words?

A husband has an overcoat for which he paid \$18, but has worn it one winter and got a wrinkle in the back. His wife trades it off for a four-dollar rug with an inkstain in the centre. Does she make or lose, and how much?

How many peck peach baskets, each holding six quarts, will be required to hold seven bushels of peaches, each bushel of which is short four quarts? (Ask the nearest grocer to give you the exact figures, and don't believe him when he says the peach crop is a flat failure.)

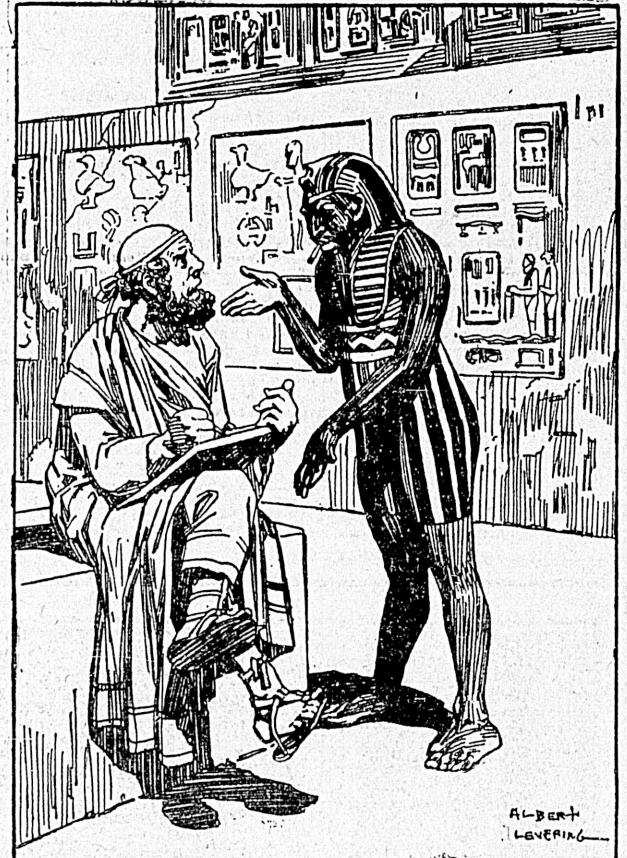
A citizen whose gas bill for a certain month was \$6, shut up his house for the next month and got twelve witnesses to prove that not a burner was lighted for thirty-one days. His bill for that month was \$6.50. Did he make or lose? If twelve witnesses cannot beat a gas metre, how much will five quarts of kerosene cost at thirteen cents a quart?

A husband spends in one day 15 cents for beer, 10 cents for chewing tobacco, 20 cents for cigars, 15 cents for street car fare and loses \$1.50 at poker. He then ascertains that his wife has paid 3 cents for a buttonhook, and he sits down and figures that the extravagance will bring him to the poorhouse in just these years. What is the amount of his capital?

A lightning-rod man whose conscience pricks him sits down to figure up how many farmers he has done for. He can't begin to recall names and dates, and so he multiplies his eighteen years' experience by two, adds five, subtracts two, and calls the result one fourth of the grand total. What number does he get?

A grocer buys a chest of tea weighing eighty pounds, and pays for it at the rate of 24 cents a pound. He sells 28 pounds of it for 60 cents a pound, and the balance at three-quarters of a cent a pound. What were his profits? (This is the same grocer who said that he'd have to go into the blacksmith business to make a living.)

The people of Hastings, Eng., have decided to invite the Mayor and Municipality of Rouen, the Committee of the Rouen Normand Fete, and the leading members of the Souvenir Normand, to visit Hastings this summer.



HERODOTUS PUT IT ALL DOWN—WITHOUT BATTLING AN EYE

struck a large boulder, and I found myself locked in a miscellaneous embrace of the Arabs. Somebody lit a candle, and I found myself sitting on the edge of a dark hole that looked like the original bottomless pit. I never saw a hole that yawned more successfully. They hoisted me over this and then we began to climb up through a long passage about the size of an ordinary smokestack. The rock had been worn as smooth as glass. I had to double up like a

for desperate and wearisome exertion, and after one arrives there is nothing to see except blank stone walls. But as Mr. Peasley expressed it, "We don't want to go back home and not be able to say that we saw the whole works."

Overheated and groggy, we tottered down hill to the hotel, which stands near the end of the car line. It is a high class establishment, patronized by a sedate class of English travellers, and here we had no difficulty whatever in cooling off. It was one of those hotels at which no one speaks to any one else, and gooseberry tarts are served for luncheon. Here on the edge of the burning desert it was so frigid and formal in the dining room that people had to put ice in their claret in order to reduce it to the temperature of the room. Even Mr. Peasley, who feels it is a duty he owes to his fellow that to be cheery and conversational, crawled back into his shell and lay very quiet after two large dinner-looking ladies began looking holes in him with their lorgnettes.

After luncheon we went out on the desert and warmed up again. Also, we looked at the golf links, staked out across the barren sands—not to be played on, but merely to be featured in the hotel advertisement.

Think of a golf course which is one huge hazard! Drive the ball in any direction and you can't play out of the sand! Forty centuries gazing down on a bow-legged tourist in fuzzy Scotch stockings.

Most of the pleasure seekers that we encountered in the neighborhood of the Pyramids seemed to be quite elderly—some of the more sprightly as young as sixty, and from that going up to where it would better to stop guessing. Mr. Peasley gave an explanation of their presence. He said that the dry climate of Egypt



THE RETURN OF THE PYRAMID PILGRIMS

THE CHRONICLES OF DON Q.

BY K. and HASKELL PRITCHARD.

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IX.—HOW DON Q. PAID FOR HIS CIGARETTES

From an expedition Don Q. was returning, on a brilliant morning in the last days of March, and had waited for the noonday heat in a cave, overhanging a forest of cork trees. No reflection of the sunshine entered his mood, which was one of the blackest. For no less than three days had elapsed since he had run out of material for cigarettes, and almost six since he had sent Robledo down to the plains to bring him the necessary supply.

Don Q. sat, therefore, and stared vindictively at the fire, which was always kindled to warm his chilly body, even when winter had loosed its grip on the bleak heights.

The sun was about to set gorgeously in the silence of the sierra when a robber came to the door of the cave and crossed himself as he saw the attitude of his chief. He waited for the usual command of Don Q.

"Speak, Gaspar," Don Q. scarcely turned his head.

The big lowering rascal was about to reply, when from outside came a patter of light feet, and the next moment a tall, panting girl stood in the mouth of the cave. The men who had been running after to detain her paused on the threshold.

"I will see my lord of the mountains! Sanor, let me speak with you alone," she cried. "These tried to prevent me!"

Don Q. let his eyes rest on the visitor.

Don Q. motioned with his hand. "Sit down," he said, indicating a rough chair which had been contrived from a barrel. Then, turning to his followers, "You will retire," he added; "but, first, what does your brawling mean? Am I to be disturbed in this fashion?"

"The orders," replied Gaspar in a low voice, "were that my lord would not be troubled until the return of Robledo. This woman—"

"Go," snarled the chief, "the señorita would see me alone."

The men filed hurriedly out of sight, and Don Q., with his head sunk between his shoulders, waited till the last footstep died away.

"You have never seen me before," she burst out. "You do not know who I am."

"Go on, dear Isabellina."

She started violently. "You know me!"

"I fear I know nearly everything," replied Don Q. with an air of regret.

"I am an awkward circumstance. I know, for instance, that when I send Robledo on special errands to the mountains, he nearly always waits an hour or two for which he does not account—with a guitar, Isabellina."

At the mention of the name of Robledo the girl's eyes filled with tears.

"He will never sing under my window any more," she sobbed.

"This is exceedingly sad news," remarked Don Q. coldly. "I beg you to tell me the whole story—the true story, Isabellina."

"O, my lord, do not be angry," she pleaded. "Four days ago Robledo came into the town, charged with a mission from my lord. When it was growing dark he went out upon that mission, and presently, in the dark, he returned."

"With his guitar?" questioned the chief serenely.

"In order to avert suspicion," Isabellina protested.

"Pray proceed. It is not for you to give me reasons. Give me facts very simply. I will do the rest."

"He was singing—O! a sweet song," went on the girl, in a broken voice, "when there was a sound of men running down the street. His music ceased, and he swung himself up into the embrasure of the window, where it was very dark. The men stopped and searched the shadows under my window, and one said, 'He was here but a moment ago, when I warned you—for no one dreamed he was in the window above, clinging to the bars. What is to be done?' they said; and one who seemed the leader, answered, 'We will remain here without noise in the shadows, for of a surety this man whom we have seen this evening in the company of smugglers and thieves, will come presently with the tobacco he received to see this woman,' and he added words, my lord, that should not be spoken of a woman—she paused, for she was crying very bitterly."

"Ah!" commented Don Q. "And after?"

Robledo heard the words, and they hurt his heart, for he loves me. He dropped from the window on the man's shoulders, even before he had finished speaking—and Robledo had a knife in his hand."

"So the fellow died who maligned you? No!"

"I have heard so, lord. He lay upon the ground, and I saw Robledo run very swiftly up the street, and there were five yelping at his heels. They were out of sight in a moment. And doubtless Robledo would have escaped, for he is the bravest and the swiftest of all men, but they chased him into the arms of a patrol who were stationed at the end of the street, near the plaza. He wounded two, but there were 10 against him. What would you?"

The chief's thin smile pointed his comment bitterly.

"So he permitted himself to be made a prisoner?"

"Yes, for there were many," Isabellina deprecates; then resumed, in much agitation—"Next day my mother made inquiries at the prison, after

her wont. None suspect her. And they say he will be taken out to the Alameda on Sunday morning and garrotted.

"If you were afraid, why did you come into the mountains?" the question took the girl aback visibly.

"To tell my lord," she stammered. "But what have I to do with the matter?"

"My lord will deliver Robledo. My lord never deserts his people," she said proudly.

"Was it while upon my business that Robledo was captured? Had it been so, doubtless I should have released him."

"But—but—O, my lord, you cannot mean you will let him die?"

"I am afraid, dear Isabellina, that you have foreshadowed my meaning," said Don Q. with indifference. "It would be subversive of the discipline which I maintain among my men were I to release Robledo, who was taken prisoner while disobeying my commands."

"But he loves me," she urged.

"That also I did not command him to do."

Isabellina stared at Don Q. She was born on September 9, 1826, and could not believe her ears. That the chief, upon whom all her world relied, should forsake Robledo, and leave him to his fate was absolutely unbelievable. In her misery she stepped nearer to him, but she could see no sign of relenting in his fierce eyes or upon the sinister lips.

"But Robledo is the most faithful of all my lord's followers," she cried. "In prison he is waiting the aid of my lord. Shall he expect in vain?"

There was still no answer. Carried beyond herself with the sorrow of the moment, she turned on him.

"They will say in the plains that the arm of my lord of the sierra is grown short, seeing it cannot stretch far enough to pluck the most worthy and brave of his men from death."

"They will not say that," replied the brigand gently.

"Why not?"

"Because, my good Isabellina, I shall take care to avenge Robledo when he is dead."

The girl looked at him in horror. Then she burst out—

"Since I could walk," she stormed, "I have been—I, too—in the service of my lord. Who sent the news to the mountains that Don Luis was coming, carrying poison in his hat? It was I! Who did her part when my lord came down into the city by night to enter the palace of Don Felipe Malaga? It was I! But why did I talk in vain? My lord knows. They say he cannot forget! But that is not true. He has altered, and can forget us now! Then listen, my lord, to Isabellina. You have changed her from friend into a foe. She will go down the mountains, and not smile again until she has done the thing that is in her mind. But she will laugh when she sees the lord of the sierra garrotted on the Alameda, even as Robledo."

As she turned to go she flung a packet upon the ground at the chief's feet.

"Stop!" At the sound of the masterful word the girl halted involuntarily.

"What is this?"

"Robledo, even in the prison, did not forget his lord," she returned furiously. "He bade me fetch this and send it by a sure hand—to—she faced him and met his glance—"my lord, for his sake I brought it, not—" she ended abruptly.

Don Q. thoughtfully. "Pardon me, Isabellina." He opened the packet and smelt the tobacco it contained. "It is good. Know, then, girl, that my lack of cigarettes has been a very harrowing trial to me. You will take a message from me to Robledo?"

"Yes, lord."

You will say that, as Robledo was so criminal as to waste his time under your window instead of coming straight back to me, I am determined to leave him to die."

"Ah," she wailed, striking her hands together in despair.

"And you will add that, as he had the good sense, even when he was lying under sentence of death, to remember the horrible privation I was undergoing without cigarettes, I have for that reason, and that alone, changed my intention, and resolved to forgive him, and take him out of prison on Saturday."

"Pardon me," said the figure at the door, and before the occupants of the carriage had any idea of his intention, he laid a grip of steel on the maid's arm, and swung her adroitly out into the hands of a man behind him.

"That will do," said the chief, withdrawing his fingers from hers. "Go, no time, or Robledo will fear that I intend to punish him according to his deserts."

"Lord, he sent also this," she drew out another packet. "It is a plan of the prison of Castelleno."

"I do not suppose it will be necessary for me to consult it," the chief said, with a strange smile of remembrance, "but leave it here. It was wise to send it."

"And these newspapers," added the girl, with a sly, pleased glance. "Robledo did not forget these, either."

Then she departed, radiant and full of joy, praying incoherent blessings from all the saints on the head of Don Q.

Don Q. returned to the Boca de Lobo and was sitting in his accustomed place with his lamp beside him and the papers sent by the thoughtful Robledo hanging across his knee. Something he read arrested his attention. He reperused it carefully, then, letting the sheet fall, he sat staring into the fire in his hunched, bird-like attitude, absently rolling cigarettes.

with deft, fragile fingers. Long-sleeping memories had evidently been awakened in his brain, for he sighed once or twice, as does a man who half regrets a vanished decade.

We have altogether failed in our portraiture of the great brigand if the reader does not by this time understand the dominant quality of freakish humor, compounded of lust of action, incredible vanity and fantastic courage, which led Don Q. to the chieftain of his exploits.

Although, perhaps, he valued Robledo more than any other of his followers, he was quite capable of allowing him to die for small disobedience, as he regarded the most trifling deviation from orders as a studied insult.

"What do you mean? I am then, your prisoner?" she asked brusquely. "I came to beg a favor."

"Tell me quickly what it is, for I am late and must proceed."

"I am desolate; but to proceed—that is impossible."

"What do you mean? I am then, your prisoner?" she asked brusquely.

"I am in time! Quickly, go and beg his excellency to speak with me here. Be off, or I will make you regret—"

But the man was gone.

Gen. Ubriquo was, at the time we write, a personage whom Spain delighted to honor. Risen from a low rank of life, he had already attained eminence. Suave, strong, unscrupulous, perhaps, but both courageous and able.

On receiving her message, he hurried out bareheaded to see her.

"Come, my friend, come," moaned the duquesa, "get in beside me, I dare not risk descending! Come, I will relate to you the whole plot," she added in a whisper. "O, how frightful have been my sufferings, lest I should be too late to save you!"

Ubriquo hesitated. He hardly knew what to think of the information the Duquesa had sprung upon him.

"I have no words to thank you—"

He bowed his dark head and got into the carriage, taking the seat opposite to his old friend with her inconvenient tears and anxieties.

"Don Ermelo, a plot has been formed against you," the duquesa bent forward and laid her hand affectionately upon his as the carriage rolled slowly out of the patio and took its way back through the Alameda. "I could not exist without giving you—"

There was a strange, muffled sound, for the duquesa had flung the cloak with its insufferable feathers over her companion's head, unseen hands had drawn his feet from under him, and he fell into the bottom of the carriage, half-smothered, but struggling desperately.

Meantime the coach increased its pace.

Far outside the town on a wooded hillside it stopped, and in the darkness Gen. Ubriquo found himself, still gagged and bound, carried through the trees and laid on the ground in a little choza where a lantern burned dimly.

A man, wrapped closely in a cloak, in the manner of all Spanish men after nightfall, came in the doorway and stood looking down at the prostrate figure. Then he stooped and slipped the gag from Ubriquo's mouth.

"What is the meaning of this outrage?" Ubriquo exclaimed.

"It means that there is a small matter to be settled between us in the next half hour."

"I am Don Q., and, lest you should unwisely forget the fact, remember you are my captive. As long as you are that, I demand civility, otherwise you will die."

Ubriquo pondered.

"How long do you propose to keep me? It is a matter of ransom, of course?" he said at length.

"It may be called so. But the affair is a little out of the common. For your life I ask the life of another man. In the prison of Castelleno lies a certain Robledo, condemned to death. He must be restored to liberty."

"I met the governor of the prison this evening. This fellow is a desperate character. Special precautions—"

"I know that minutely!"

"He is to die to-morrow morning."

"For your sake, I hope not; because, whatever the fate of Robledo, that will be exactly your fate."

The general smiled slowly.

"Ah! and what do you want me to do?"

"Merely to write a letter hinting to the governor that you have absolute evidence of innocence. Avoid details."

"In other words, you wish me to procure the release of Robledo in exchange for giving me my life?"

"Precisely, señor."

"Unloose my hands and bring me pen and paper."

Gen. Ermelo Ubriquo wrote rapidly for a few moments.

"I have heard that you have never held a lady to ransom."

"Ah! you gratify me. It is quite true."

"Then what is it you want of me?"

"I came to beg a favor."

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Communications Intended
for "Grandma's Room" should
be addressed in care of the
office of publication.

J.—Is somewhat of a fatalist; believes that if a thing is to be, it will be in spite of human effort. Is a little strong-willed; likes to have her own way, and does not wait to see "how other people do," but does as she is inclined, regardless of precedent.

Is idealistic, and has bright imagination; would find pleasure and entertainment, see beauties and methods of enjoyment where many would find only loneliness and routine.

Is very sensitive and easily hurt; but is too broad in her views to permit this trait to make of her one of the supersensitive sort, who make all miserable by always seeing insults where none were intended.

This person would rather suffer herself than wound another. Her own hurts she hides bravely. She is given to exaggeration, and must not be taken too seriously in any of her entertaining, light-hearted chatter.

Her friends know her as being "too kind-hearted for her own good." Is generous, free-hearted, yet versatile. Ordinarily she is a jovial, open-hearted companion, fond of company, generous and affectionate; yet she can be, on occasion, cold and almost cruel.

She has quick perceptive faculties and reasons things out readily and quickly. Talks well and easily, but is superficial. Her talents are artistic, and she might be industrious in artistic work. With her talent is blended much common sense.

Is a lover of the beauties of nature; is full of life and activity; makes very sudden decisions; is bright and intellectual, and has greater power for thinking and planning than stability to carry her plans into execution.

Marries once and has large family. Has intense longing for fame, but makes a good mother and a true and affectionate wife.

"Annie March"—Is sincere, truthful and likes best those who agree with her ideas and opinions. Of others she is very tolerant, but very sorry for their mistaken views. Is practical and not given to dreams or ideals; is happiest in a quiet home and in earnest work for others and a strict following of duty; is affectionate in a quiet, undemonstrative sort of way. Marries twice and has many children.

"Old King Cole"—This is evidently not the historical character known to childhood dramas, for he is not a "jolly old soul." He is despondent and blue, and, after all, I doubt if he really could tell himself why. He has a strong, clear mind; imagination which should, aided by his idealism, throw a glamor of beauty and poetry over the dullest surroundings. There is success in your hand and business prosperity, but a lack of perseverance and stability—a want of determination and willpower. I think you are wasting golden years through a foolish despair because things come a little harder than pleases you. The best that is in us, King Cole, comes

Piles Cured Quickly at Home

Why Suffer Agony Any Longer When You Can Get a Quick, Sure Cure For Your Piles by Simply Send-ing Your Name and Address?

Trial Package is Sent Absolutely Free, in Plain Wrapper to Everyone Who Writes.

Surgeons themselves consider a permanent cure of piles by a surgical operation as very doubtful, and resort to it only when the patient has become desperate from long continued pain and agony. But the operation itself is every bit as excruciating and nerve-racking as the disease. Besides, it is humiliating and expensive, and rarely a success.

The wonderful Pyramid Pile Cure makes an operation unnecessary. You cure yourself with perfect ease, in your own home, and for little expense.

Pyramid Pile Cure gives you instant relief. It immediately heals all sores and ulcers, reduces congestion and inflammation and takes away all pain, itching and irritation. Just a little of treatment is usually sufficient to give a permanent cure.

Pyramid Pile Cure is prepared in the form of suppositories so that they can be applied directly to the parts without inconvenience, or interrupting your work in any way.

We are sending a trial treatment free of charge, to every one who sends name and address. We do this to prove what we say about this wonderful remedy is true.

After you have tried the sample treatment, and you are satisfied, you can get a full regular-sized treatment of Pyramid Cure at your druggist's for 50 cents. If he hasn't it, send us the money and we'll send you the treatment at once, by mail, in plain sealed package.

Send your name and address at once for a trial of this marvelous quick, sure cure. Address Pyramid Drug Co., 5594 Pyramid Building, Marshall, Mich.



through hardships and toil and struggle oftentimes, and that which we win in the hard fight is most valued and most appreciated. So buckle on your armor, for the prize is yours if you will it so. Marries once, and happily.

House Plants

Do the hothouse plants as exhibited in the florists' windows fill your soul with envy? And when you have gratified the five or ten dollars' worth is the envy which filled your soul replaced by disappointment and despair as your beautiful favorites fade, droop and die?

I have yet to learn how to make a success of hothouse flowers in the ordinary home windows, but I have learned that the most beautiful house plants may be grown from bulbs and seeds and accustomed from the start to the temperature and treatment of these favorites in our home.

The requirements are shallow seed boxes, sandy soil or leaf mold mixed with half sand, and with a small—very small—admixture of well-rotted manure, a sunny window, good seed and attentive care, but not too attentive. Some kill plants with mistaken care. The seed boxes may be obtained at the grocery store, the size that herring come in being a good size and depth.

Mix the soil thoroughly and sift it and follow directions on the seed packages for cultivation of the various sorts. Begonias may be grown thus, and for a small outlay a collection of beautiful varieties may be yours. Twenty cents will cover the cost of the most interesting and curious collection of cacti, whose beautiful flowers are scarcely more welcome than the oddly beautiful plants themselves. The varieties are almost endless. Carnations, geraniums, gladioli, fuchsias and ferns may all be obtained in this way and many new varieties discovered, some choice and valuable. Amongst these standard favorites one may introduce many others—geranium (blue) primroses, nicotiana affinis, a pure white sweet-scented blossom, beautiful as a window plant; cinerarias, which produce such wealth of blossoms, such varieties of colors, that to see them is to want them all.

When your plants are well grown or in blossom there is always a ready sale for such duplicates or extras as you have not room for, and home-grown plants, if well grown, find ready purchasers. For women who wish to make pin-money at home this is one pleasant and profitable way of doing so. For those who want a choice collection of plants this is the most certain way of securing them.

If you already possess the regulation geraniums and fuchsias, a pleasing variety may be introduced with the primulas, mixed colors, chiefly reds and yellows; nicotiana, pure white; browallia, bright blue, and cineraria, purple, blue and red, with white centres. These grow readily and blossom quickly and freely, giving a wealth of blossoms all through the winter months.

Luck With Chickens

So many are complaining of the loss of chicks after they are hatched, and the remark is often heard that "It is easy to hatch them, but the trouble is to keep them alive once they are hatched!" Others complain that they have no luck with incubator chickens. The reason for this is plain to be seen. There is no such element as "luck" in the chicken-business, though there is a decided element of common sense, and, too often, want of "luck" is simply want of care, or rather, want of thought. One rule, amongst many, given to those who wish to raise incubator chickens is this: "Follow as closely as possible the best methods of the mother hen." Now this is a simple rule, tempered with a little common sense. "The best methods of the hen"—and not the injurious ones.

We would not, of course, drag the chicks through wet grass or a heavy rain; but, on the other hand, did you ever see the mother hen seek a close cover, shut out from sunlight and air, with a temperature of 100 degrees or even more, and wherein the helpless birds were denied sand, worms, roots and exercise? Does she ever leave them panting with heat, "for fear they may be chilled?" Yet this is the way people abuse the brooder and expect to keep chicks under these conditions for the first week or ten days. And when the chicks kick and die, as of course

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"I suffered from kidney trouble for years, and was cured at last by Gin Pills."

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er children, but these two only concern us.

The mother of these children was given to scolding severely for each trivial fault. She never asked for or listened to childish explanations of childish mistakes. She simply scolded and slapped, whether the fault was intentional or otherwise. That the faults of children are more often the result of mistaken zeal in good doing than of badness of heart she did not stop to consider. She was busy—she meant her children to learn to do right, and to fear to do wrong, and she truly meant to go the best way about it to carry into effect her intentions.

The father sympathized with the children and patiently pointed out to them their mistakes as he soothed their wounded feelings and gave them encouragement "to do better next time."

The children idolized their father and feared their mother's tongue and hand, though often longing for mother love and caresses.

And yet this mother did love her little ones dearly—only she was not demonstrative.

Elsie was a quiet child, one who said little; "not very affectionate in her ways," her father said; while Eva was a coquettish, loving little thing, her father's pet at all times.

But one spring day, during a spell of land clearing and brush burning, Elsie undertook to "help papa," and her mother looked up to see the shrieking, burning child running with all her little speed towards the distant field, calling "Papa, papa!" as she ran. The mother ran to overtake her, calling wildly for Elsie to turn to her, but in her terror the instinct to find "papa" in time of trouble was predominant.

And so, by the time the mother overtook her and with her own hands beat out and crushed the flames, Elsie and mother both were badly burned. Papa bore the little one into the house and doctor and nurse were summoned.

Strange to say, little Elsie did not seem to suffer pain after the first few hours. Often her father came and bending over the little crib he kissed her.

To the nurse she said: "I don't mind being burned, 'cause it makes papa love me." He kissed me just like he does Eva!" And her little face was alight with happiness.

The father walked the floor and wrung his hands. "Oh, God!" he moaned.

"I thought she did not care for petting; she never gave one sign that her heart was starving for love. And now

I can see that she has been distant because she thought we did not love her."

One day she called for mamma "to come and kiss her before she went to sleep." "Your mamma was awake all night with pain, Elsie; she is sleeping now. You can kiss her when you wake up." Elsie waited a few minutes and called mamma again, and still she was refused by the nurse, and crying she fell asleep. When the mother woke later the nurse told her Elsie's wish, and she went to give the little one her kiss, but Elsie was sleeping now—and would waken on earth no more.

DAILY FASHION HINTS

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For the Afternoon "At Home."

An imported princess frock of Jasper silk, elegantly trimmed with cream lace, whose boldest patterns are worked out with pale green and coral pink threads. The design follows the contour of the figure very faithfully, delineating the graceful hips and falling into soft folds which are stitched down over the hips and for several inches above the waistline, and a bow of satin ribbon finishes the stitching in guipure effect. White silk mull is used for the vest and cuffs, combined with lace and strips of narrow velvet ribbon. Skeleton effects are extending their influence to the latest princess frocks, giving an opportunity for wearing the dainty new guimpes

which are more beautiful than ever. The last word regarding these accessories, however, is that their trimming shall correspond with that used upon the gowns with which they are worn, rather than be limited to the conventional embroideries and insets of lace. Sheer mull and heavy appliques are an incongruous combination, but very pretty, and as the heavy trimming is usually used for cuffs or border trimmings it is easy to put them upon a foundation of crisp gauze of silk. This model developed in less expensive silks, such as peau de cygne, is quite as charming as the imported fabrics, and skillful modistes are using backgrounds of Oriental silks for the lace appliques, instead of real embroidered trimmings.

A FLAT FAILURE

(Continued From Page Fifteen)

"Where are you going to live?" inquired Mr. Adams. "You must let us make a little contribution toward your housekeeping."

"Oh, that's the best part of it," cried the bride, groom and both old women at once. "The agent is going to get the partition between our flats and make one big one, and we are all going to live here, and we can have the same rooms for studios so we can go right on with our work. Aren't you glad? It was you who brought us together, and now we can stay right here with you."

Somewhat the two old gentlemen got up their own flights of stairs when the awful evening was done. Silently they stood in the hall and looked at each other, while their wives laughed heartily. Then, without one word, they opened the doors and disappeared within their own apartments.

"You see, there ain't any law about these things, though there ought to be, and all we can do is to fix up something ourselves and bear the consequences. My wife and I have done everything we could think of. We've been down to call, one on one side, the other on the other side, at the same time, thinking

that while we were there they'd stop at any rate."

"I could have told you better than that," grimed Bolton. "Tried it myself. Both old women deaf, too. Don't wonder either. They've stood this for some years now, they tell me. Stuck us out in that beastly middle room and pulled the curtains. No doors even. Went at it like Sam Hill and let us sreech at the old women."

"Well, let's get 'em married," insisted Adams. "Why not? Then they can fight it out in piece or in pieces. They'll have to move because this place won't hold both of the old women and them too. Just so they get out of this neighborhood, I don't care where they go."

They smoked a minute, and then Bolton said:

"How do you propose to get 'em married?"

"I don't propose to do it alone, I can tell you that. You've got to help me. If you do, it's easy enough." He waved his cigar in the air while he mapped out his campaign.

"It'll take some time, of course. First we get so neighborly we won't know ourselves. We go down and ask 'em to perform for our especial benefit—yes, we do, Bolton," he insisted, as the othe-

r

er showed signs of mutiny.

"Well, go on."

"We invite 'em both up here and tell each of 'em the nice things the other is supposed to have said. We let the old women brag and no kicks coming. Do you see?"

One evening one of the old women tapped at the doors of both flats and invited the two families downstairs rather mysteriously. The girl was dressed in white and was blushing, and

the tenor, visibly nervous, seemed to be waiting for the bell to ring.

When it did ring in a few moments he ushered in the minister of a nearby church where he sang on Saturday. Then he and the girl stood up, and before the old gentleman knew what was happening the two were one—a musical unity! The joy of the two old men was deep, very deep. They shook hands with everyone and then with each other. And then—



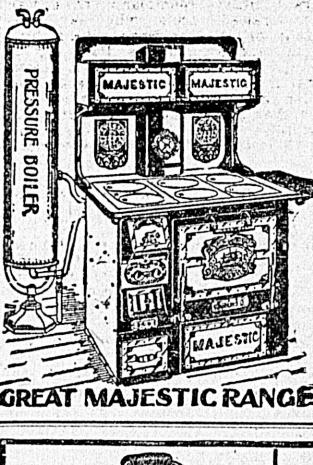
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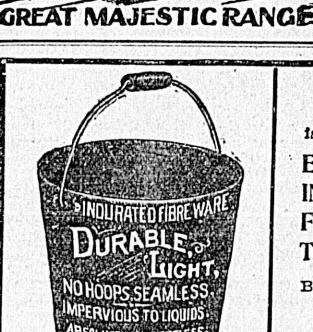
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THE HEAVENS IN MAY

BY PROF. DOOLITTLE,

Astronomer of the University of Pennsylvania

The sun in its yearly journey among the stars has now reached a point so far north of the celestial equator that it rises far in the northeast and sets in the northwest. Consequently we now enjoy the long and pleasant twilight of summer, and not until a comparatively late hour of the night does the sky become black enough for the fainter constellations to be seen. To most observers the most interesting part of the sky during this month is the region which lies low down in the west immediately after sunset. The bright stars of winter still linger here, while among them the three bright planets, Jupiter, Mars and Venus will be seen, the first two growing perceptibly fainter as the month goes on, but the last increasing very greatly in brightness and moving very swiftly toward the east among the stars.

Toward the east and south the heavens are covered with faint stars, forming beautiful and delicate groups which are no less interesting than the more striking constellations to the west. There is no better month for tracing out the two long constellations of the Dragon and the Water Snake, while Bootes, or the Driver, is so nearly overhead that it is in excellent position for examination. The brilliant blue star Vega, which a few months ago sunk from view in the northwest, is again appearing in the northeast. This beautiful star, the light of the heavens, is a summer star; it remains in the early evening sky only during the warm nights of summer. By next August, it will be almost exactly overhead, but as the winter months approach it will again sink to the ground in the west.

With the help of Fig. 1, the observer can trace out the great constellation Hydra, or the Water Snake, which stretches all the way across the sky from the Scorpion to the Lesser Dog, an ill-omened constellation which has come down to us from a remote

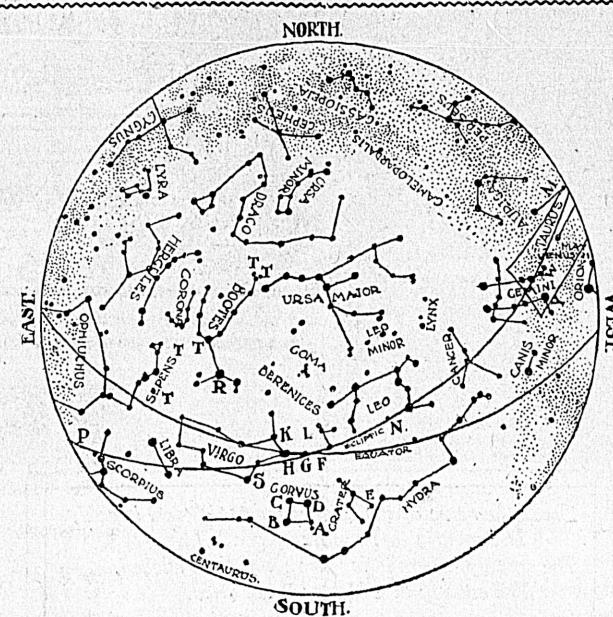


Fig. 1. The Constellations at 9 p.m. May 1.

enough for the other stars to be seen. At the beginning of May the planet is seen for only about an hour after sunset. As the years go by the sun will move along the path M N P, crossing the celestial equator on the 21st September, and passing entirely through the constellation of the Virgin. According to Greek tradition this planet will remain with us, continually increasing in brightness until next October.

A part of Fig. 1 is drawn on a larger scale in Fig. 2. If the observer will look toward the west soon after sunset he will at once recognize the two planets, Jupiter and Venus, by their great brightness. As the sky grows darker, he will distinguish the brilliant Aldebaran, the brightest star of the Hyades, and soon afterward, as the sunset glow dies away, the Pleiades and the fainter stars of the Hyades will be clearly visible. Midway between these two groups will be seen the little red planet Mars.

The motions of the three planets during the month will present a most interesting spectacle. As shown by Fig. 2, they are all moving eastward but at very different speeds. Thus Venus will overtake Mars on the morning of May 6, Jupiter on the evening of May 11, and Neptune on June 2, while Mars will overtake Jupiter on May 18. The observer should not fail to examine Venus and Mars with a telescope on May 6th. They will then be so close together that to the naked eye they will seem to touch each other; in the telescope they will appear as shown in Fig. 3, Venus being 5 minutes of the twentieth century. As a matter of fact, there is no more remarkable industry than that which, combining mechanical perfection with human skill, enables us to speak with each other from place to place even though mountains, rivers and great cities intervene.

Above Virgo is the great constellation Bootes, or the Driver, which bears a rough resemblance to a man with upraised arms who is continually driving the Bear before him, around and around the Pole. This group is so large that after it begins to set in the west, eight hours are occupied in its sinking from view, and even then the upraised hand does not disappear. It is in allusion to this that Homer sang of Bootes, that he, "When tired of the day At even lingers more than half the night."

The form of the group is such, however, that it rises much more rapidly. The risings and settings of this constellation were made much of in classical days. Hesiod wrote:

"When in the rosy morn Aecturus shines
Then pluck the clusters from the parent vines."

The bright yellow star Aecturus is at R. Each of the stars marked T is a double star.

The observer will have no difficulty in tracing out the beautiful Northern Crown, east of Bootes, nor the long constellation of the Serpent, directly below, while exactly overhead the Great Dipper now shines out, the brightest constellation of the sky.

The Planets.

During the month of May most brilliant star may have been noticed shining out low down in the west, just after sunset. This is the planet Venus, which is bright that it is easily visible long before the sky grows dark.

Fig. 2. The motion of the Planets during May.

Above Corvus is the long faint constellation of the Virgin containing but

one little known group known as Crater, or the Cup. According to the legend, the Cup was sent by Apollo for a cup of water loitered at a fig tree until the fruit became ripe and then returned with a water snake in his claws, blaming the snake as the cause of his delay. In punishment he is fixed in the sky with the cup near, but is forever prevented by the snake from drinking from it. From this rather unpleasant legend the constellation has at different times received other names. The Fig Bird, and the Loiterer, for example, and in early folk-lore it was stated that this bird alone never carried water to her young. The star at A was formerly the brightest star of the group and the one at B was next to it in brightness. These stars are now much fainter than either of the stars at C or D. The star C is a beautiful double, the companion being of the eighth magnitude and of a purple color. The star E in Crater, also has several faint companions near.

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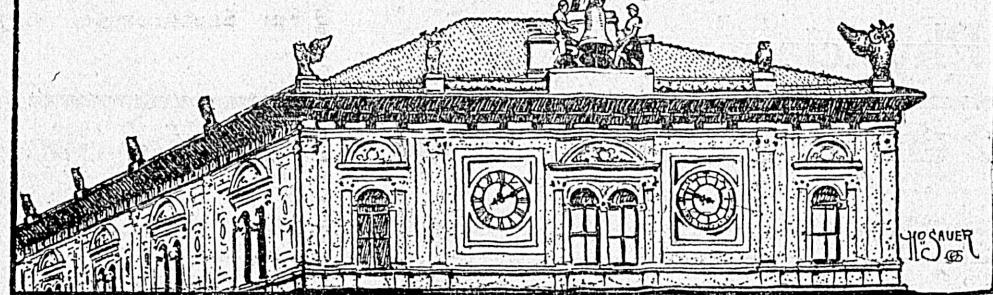
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GUESS THE NAMES OF THE PUZZLING COUNTRIES



Here is a puzzle of different countries. Each line describes the name of a country whose climate is cold," is "Chili." The other countries are to be guessed in the same way.

The Adventures of the Bronze Owl



By ALICE LATIMER.

ALMOST all owls live in the woods, but the bronze owl lived on top of a big building in the very heart of a big city. He had a mother and a grandmother and a grandfather, all of whom lived on the front of the building. He had an aunt and an uncle and a first cousin and a Sunday school teacher who lived on the back of the building. He had eight

teach by a very beautiful bronze lady who kept a school in the front of the building directly between the owl's grandfather and grandmother. The head teacher's name was Minerva. She was the queen of the roost on which the owl dwelt. Beside her throne were stationed the Queen's faithful henchmen. These were two bronze laborers who always had their coats off and looked very busy, but the fact of the matter is they did nothing except help the Queen make laws and give the little owls lessons in how to dig, delve and carpenter. Oh! and one other thing—they had to strike the school hours. They had the hammers which looked as though they were meant to batter down buildings, but all the two bronze laborers did with them was to strike the Queen's throne three times a day and once at night, so that the little owls would know it was time to go to bed wisdom very hard.

When school was called the owl would stand sedately on his perch, roll his eyes and look as wise as possible. When they looked very wise indeed Queen Minerva said that they were good owls and were learning very fast.

In spite of all this the bronze owl was not happy. He was awfully tired of looking wise, and he felt very much as if he would like to know something outside of Queen Minerva's realm. He thought of it a long time, and then one night he put on his evening clothes and started out to see the world. First he peered over the edge of the roof to see just where he was going, and then he started to lift his bronze wings to make ready to fly.

But his wings wouldn't go!

For you see when he was a baby owl he had always been allowed to sit quite still and had never taken any exercise. He had seen other birds flying over the top of the building and he had always supposed he could do the same, but when he came to try he found he couldn't even lift his heavy wings.

The bronze owl felt very much disengaged. For a whole day he stood with his head hanging down so that Queen Minerva sent a message saying no lesson was a failure for he didn't look in the least wise.

Suddenly he lifted his head. He had thought what to do. He would consult one of the many birds that flew over the roof every day.

So he waited and waited all the next day. Finally a little brown bird came and perched on the roof quite near him. He began chattering away like mad as soon

"They're all beautiful, but my Miss Sparrow is the most beautiful of all," said the little bird.

"Yes, yes, Mr. Sparrow," interrupted the bronze owl. "I don't want to be impatient, but won't you help me to learn to fly?"

"Oh, well, if you don't want to listen," said the sparrow. "I'm rested now, and I won't disturb you any more," and, lifting up his small brown wings, he flew straight down toward the roof a very black bird, with a glittering object in his beak.

"I'm a crow," said the newcomer.

"Oh, good morning, Mr. Crow," said the owl.

But the crow didn't wait to be polite. He began straightway to talk about business.

"C. P. told me," he said, "that I'd better stop around. He said you wanted something which I happened to have in stock."

The crow picked up the glittering ob-

a sweet tempered and agreeable bird and the bronze owl began to cheer up.

"Oh, Mr. Carrier Pigeon," he cried, "I'm so glad you've come. I want you to help me."

"Dear me," sighed the carrier pigeon, in a soft voice, "I wish I could, brother owl. But see what I've got here."

He lifted his wing, and there snugly fastened underneath was a leather bag such as postmen carry for letters.

The carrier pointed to his cap, on which were the letters C. P. A. P. V. A.

"What's that?" asked the bronze owl.

"Well, you see, I'm the Carrier Pigeon Auxiliary Postman Veteran Association. I'm not working for myself. I'm representing the association. There's so much competition nowadays that the carrier pigeons have mostly gone out of business. There are all those wire things that take messages faster than we can, so they don't want us much. Most of our family have gone into the plain poultry business."

"Is that bad?" asked the owl.

"Well, it isn't what we were brought up to," explained the carrier pigeon. "But I don't tell you this to complain. I only want you to know why I can't stay here long. I really need the rest, but we have to make quick time or we'd lose what little business we still have."

"Would it take you long to teach me to fly?" pleaded the bronze owl.

"Oh, dear, dear," said the carrier pigeon; "an awful while. I wouldn't really have time for it, but I'll tell you how to become by yourself. You see, your wing muscles are weak and your wings are so heavy you can't move them. What you need is wing gymnastics."

The bronze owl had just started to gain striking the evening school hours.

"There, now," said the carrier pigeon, beginning hastily to strap on his leather bag. "I haven't a moment. There's your school clock striking, and it is much later than I thought. I can't even give you a first lesson."

The bronze owl looked so sad that the carrier pigeon paused a moment, hurried away.

"After all," he said, "I should think you'd be able to learn almost anything up here. You've such a fine view and at night when the electric stars are out you could find out all the greatest things in the world."

The bronze owl hung his head and looked embarrassed. "That's just it," he confessed. "We look wise and we're always wide awake, but we really aren't able to sleep very much at night, because the bright lights blind us. Haven't you ever noticed how we blink?"

"That is half!" said the carrier pigeon, "but I must go now. I'll remember you, though, and I'll help you. I'll send you help if you can't come myself."

For days the bronze owl waited patiently, hoping for the return of the carrier pigeon.

No pigeon came, and the owl had almost decided he would have to give up all thoughts of learning how to fly and settle down on the roof forever.

But one morning he saw swooping straight down toward the roof a very black bird, with a glittering object in his beak.

"I'm a crow," said the newcomer.

"Oh, good morning, Mr. Crow," said the owl.

But the crow didn't wait to be polite. He began straightway to talk about business.

"C. P. told me," he said, "that I'd better stop around. He said you wanted something which I happened to have in stock."

The crow picked up the glittering ob-

ject, which he had laid carefully on the roof, and held it out toward the owl.

"They're smoked glasses," explained the crow, "and you can look at anything through them, no matter how weak your eyes are."

"Thank you, Mr. Crow," said the bronze owl, seizing them eagerly. "They're just what I want."

"I came across them in an out-of-the-way place," explained the crow, with a slight cough, "where they didn't seem to belong to any one, so you're quite welcome to them. I'm willing to let you have them for a very little."

Now, the bronze owl was very anxious to learn to fly, and this seemed to be his only opportunity, so without thinking what a difficult task the crow had set for him he promised.

That night, when the electric light stars all came out in the sky, the owl peered out eagerly through his smoked glasses.

He looked over the stars carefully. Some of them told him about shaving soap and face powder and things to eat and drink and wear and places to go and books to read. It was certainly very interesting, but it was not until he had studied all the stars near and far that he came at last upon some which were directly across the street, but so far up that he could only see them. The stars made all the letters of the word "Gymnastics" and the owl looked eagerly through the windows, which were wide open, and through which all that went on in the room could be seen.

Inside the bronze owl saw several men without their coats and dressed in thin white garments thrusting their arms up and down and going through many odd motions which seemed to have no particular meaning. He would not have known what it was all about, but presently he saw a very fat man try to go through the motions. But, though he tried and tried, he could not do what the others did.

"Ah!" said the bronze owl, "he is like me; he needs wing gymnastics."

But the fat man didn't stop trying for all of his failures. The owl watched him eagerly, and presently it seemed to him that the fat man was able to thrust his arms a little more easily than he had at first. He was almost able to reach the floor with his fingers when he bent over, and he seemed to breathe more easily.

"I will do that, too," said the bronze owl.

Then, copying the fat man at the gymnasium, he began to try to lift one of his wings just a little way from the roof. It was hard work, but at last he succeeded.

that has ever been seen by any living creature."

Now, the bronze owl was very anxious to learn to fly, and this seemed to be his only opportunity, so without thinking what a difficult task the crow had set for him he promised.

The owl raised his wings and flapped them easily and free.

"Good," said the carrier pigeon, "your muscles have grown strong and your wing muscles are right."

He gave the bronze owl a gentle push and the owl went over the edge of the roof into space.

"Now fly," cried the pigeon, "that's the only way you'll learn."

The owl floundered about hopelessly for a moment. He felt himself falling rapidly through the air. Then he remarked the way he had seen other birds fly, and he set his wings and held his body in the same way. To his delight he ceased to fall and found himself instead moving through the air to a level line. He was flying at last.

It was a clumsy sort of flying, but the owl didn't know that. He thought he looked as well as any bird, and the great thing after all was that he had found out the way.

The carrier pigeon, who had been hovering around over his head, so that he could help him if he was really in danger, now saw the owl was to be trusted alone.

He wheeled gracefully over toward the bronze owl.

"Goodby, Mr. Owl, and good luck," he called.

"Goodby, and thank you, Mr. Pigeon," said the bronze owl.

In a moment the pigeon had flown far away out of sight. The owl, left alone, flew slowly and awkwardly along. He was very happy. He had forgotten entirely about his promise to the crow and he felt that now he was perfectly free to seek adventure and to see the world.

And as to what befell him there, that is another story. The Children's Page will tell it to you on another Sunday.

ANSWER TO PUZZLE OF THE AGES.

Guess the age that you take when you go on a trip,

Baggage.

The age that is used to hold lint,

Bundage.

The age that is grown in the garden for food,

Cabbage.

The age that is made in a mint,

Coinage.

The age that is boldness and freedom from fear,

Courage.

The age that arrives late in life,

Dotage.

The age by which swamps and damp places are dried,

Drainge.

The age that provides you a wife,

Marrage.

The age that's a mixture of water and gum,

Mucilage.

The age that's a bundle or bale,

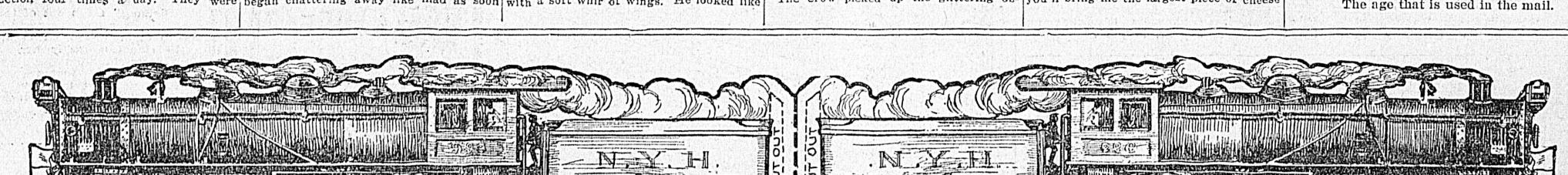
Package.

The age that is plundering, taking by force,

Pillage.

The age that is used in the mail.

Postage.



IN THE WORLD OF LABOR

BLIND TO HIMSELF.

HE was constantly looking about for the flaws, but he never had any himself; he would dig for defects in a man without cause, but he never had any himself, he was ever suspicious; he'd always suspect—Every person he met had some awful defect—Saints or sinners, 'twas the same, every sect, But he never had any himself.

He found them in men who were upright and true, but he never had any himself; He found them in women as pure as the dew, But he never had any himself.

High and low, far and wide, he would always appear.

With a curl of the lip and a taunt and a sneer,

No person was honest and upright, that's clear.

Except that it might be himself.

It's the way of the world; you have all met the man Who never finds flaws in himself;

Avoid him; sliderack him; try any old plan.

This man who is blind to himself, Every soul has its flaws, as a rose has its thorn,

And out from the flaws are the pure and good born;

To the top they will rise, in spite of the storm.

Or the man who is blind to himself.

—Exchange.

Forty-two thousand workmen are idle in St. Petersburg.

U. S. Congress has refused to pass a law guarding workmen against the competition of convict labor.

A concerted movement was about to be made in San Francisco against the ever-increasing number of Japanese cobblers.

With all Russia's cruelties, she will not allow children under twelve years to work in a mill or factory.

Five thousand men and 3,000 teams are expected to be working on railroad construction out of Edmonton within a few weeks time.

Wages of firemen in the Boston park department have been raised 50 cents a day, and they now receive the union scale.

In Saxony, Germany, no man is permitted to shoe horses unless he has passed a public examination and is properly qualified.

The miners of brown coal throughout the middle of Germany, from which briquets are made, are agitating for higher wages.

Samuel Gompers bears the distinction of holding the longest continuous membership card in the Cigarmakers' international union. He joined in 1864.

Fourteen out of seventeen shingle mills of Ballard, Wash., the greatest shingle manufacturing city in the world, are now idle.

The Commercial Telegraphers' convention will be held in Cincinnati, beginning May 7. Delegates will be present from all parts of the United States and Canada.

There is a movement on foot to have the Sunday preceding Labor day set aside as Labor Sunday with special services in the churches for working-men.

All unions in the building trades of Philadelphia, Pa., have combined, with the object of starting a general campaign for obtaining "closed-shop" agreements.

Plans are under way at Minneapolis, Minn., for the formation of a Consumers' league, the main object of which will be to combine the purchasing power of organized labor.

The Hawaii Shimpō, a Japanese paper published at Honolulu, H. I., reports that many Japanese have recently left the islands, presumably for the mainland of the United States.

Lake pilots threaten to strike if their organization is not recognized, and this will tie up most of the vessels that do business on the Great Lakes and use Chicago as a harbor.

Does Your FOOD Digest Well?

When the food is imperfectly digested, the full benefit is not derived from it by the body and the purpose of eating is defeated; no matter how good the food or how carefully adapted to the wants of the body it may be. Thus the dyspeptic often becomes thin, weak and debilitated, energy is lacking, brightness, snap and vim are lost, and in their place come dullness, loss of appetite, depression and languor. It takes no great knowledge to know when one has indigestion, some of the following symptoms generally exist, viz.: constipation, sour stomach, variable appetite, headache, heartburn, gas in the stomach, etc.

The great point is to cure it, to get back bounding health and vigor.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Is constantly effecting cures of dyspepsia because it acts in a natural yet effective way upon all the organs involved in the process of digestion, removing all clogging irritants and making easy the work of digestion and assimilation.

Mr. R. G. Harvey, Ameliasburg, Ont., writes: "I have been troubled with dyspepsia for several years and after using three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters was completely cured. I cannot praise B.B.B. enough for what it has done for me. I have not had a sign of dyspepsia since."

Do not accept a substitute for B.B.B. There is nothing "just as good."

HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER

May Canadian Magazine.

Ontario has two sensations just now, the new silver mining camp at Cobalt, and the agitation over Niagara Falls power. Regarding the latter, the people have suddenly awakened to a realization that the greatest asset of the province has been almost given away, and that a few capitalists would like to collect an annual toll of several million dollars from the people. On April 11, a monster delegation representing many municipalities of Western Ontario waited on the Ontario government and virtually demanded "cheap power." It has been shown that the power can be generated at Niagara and delivered in Hamilton, Toronto, Brantford, Guelph and London at about \$20 per horse-power. The companies propose to charge from \$35 to \$60. Hence, the people interested in manufacturing and lighting are up in arms.

The lesson for the rest of Canada would seem to be: government control of all water-powers. The monopolists of Montreal buy electric power brought eighty miles from Shawinigan at \$15 per horse-power, and sell it at about four times that price. The monopolists of Toronto propose to do the same. The monopolists of other provinces are not likely to be less lenient than in Toronto or Montreal, hence the people must be on their guard. The only way, apparently, to prevent extortion is government operation or control. This, of course, has its dangers, but as times go on these dangers will be minimized. It is a pity that capitalists could not be reasonable and just and such agitations as this be avoided.

It is becoming clearer day by day that hydro-electric energy is to be the great motive power of the next half century, and likely to displace coal wherever it is easily available. Consequently, both governments and people must carefully watch all legislation aiming at the control of any supply. Port Arthur, Orillia and other places have shown that municipally produced power can be sold as low as \$15 per horse-power, as compared with steam-power at \$30 a horse-power. Whenever this is possible, industries will be attracted and the expansion of a community assured. In Canada coal must always remain a very costly fuel, hence the greater need for safeguarding the control of its substitute.

The problem is by no means confined to the part of Ontario around Niagara Falls. It is general in Canada, because water powers exist everywhere. The verdict of the two commissions which have just reported in Ontario should be closely scanned by the publicists and manufacturers of the other provinces.

An effort to follow the wanderings of fishes, about which we know so little, is being made by the British Marine Biological association. A numbered tag has been fastened to many plaice, which have been returned to the water, and about 20 per cent. of these marked fishes seem to have been caught again and returned to the association. At the rate of one large fish migrate to any considerable distance, the smaller ones remaining at home. The migrants go south in winter and return northward in summer, and one plaice was found to have traveled 175 miles in six weeks, while another was caught 242 miles from the spot where it was placed in the water eight months before.

Definite hearing is regarded by Dr. Lieberberg, of Baden, as a mere nonentity danger in railroad engineers than color-blindness. In 92 out of 250 railroad employees he has found the hearing affected, and, as the ear troubles are liable to come on at any time, he urges that all persons in railroad employ should be examined every two years.

The collections of the steamer Albatross of the United States fish commission include strong glass spheres that have been sealed and sunk 15,000 feet or more into the sea. Some are now filled with sea water forced through the pores of the glass, some are partially filled, and some were broken by the tremendous pressure of 6,000 pounds per square foot.

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Carbon and energy are the elements to be figured in estimating the cost of alcohol as made by a method used at St. Louis. Alcohol. A metalic capsule held in the ethylene when acted upon by water, the ethylene unites with sulphuric acid to form ethyl hydrogen sulphate, and this when acted upon by water produces alcohol and sulphuric acid. The alcohol is separated by distillation. The sulphuric acid is concentrated for use again, and with metallic oxide from carbide and with molten caustic for a fresh supply of carbide. Thus far the carbon used has been about four times the amount theoretically necessary.

The use of yellow glasses for weak eyes is recommended by Dr. Motsch of America. The yellow tint is very restful and has a calming influence on the most sensitive eyes. Such glasses have been prescribed during fifteen years in this occult's own practice, yielding excellent results.

Lifebuoy Soap—disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases.

The visible radiation of burning substances has suggested to F. Streintz, a German physicist, that slow oxidation should give rise to some kind of radiation. On investigation, he has found that magnesium, aluminum, zinc and cadmium give off a visible radiation when exposed to ultraviolet light, when in a gas containing oxygen; that this radiation gives electric charge to the gas, and that it produces chemical effects, as on photographic plates. An exposure of half a minute gave an image of a magnesite ring on potassium iodide paper. When one side of the ring was washed a little of an ink from the paper, the image was blurred toward that side, proving that the rays do not penetrate more than a few thousandths of an inch of air.

The small, the poor man's oyster of France and Spain, is pronounced a very pleasing food when selected from clean feeding grounds and properly cooked. Its nutritive value is too often overlooked, that of the oyster analysis showing that the solids embrace nearly 20 per cent. of tissue building protein matter, besides which are 6 per cent. of fat and 4 per cent. of mineral substance, including phosphates.

The Weisbach mantle transforms the obscure heat of a blue flame gas burner into luminous rays that burn through the red, yellow and green rays, but contain the red. The similar incandescent mantle of Lehage, a French engineer, is composed of a mixture of rare earths of which the highly radiant cerium is chief, and instead of the brilliant light it emits heat, its spectrum being made up of red and invisible rays. Its heat is estimated to be 1,000° F. The mantle is made of iron oxide and carbon, and raised their children according to American standards of living. But in a little while the locust-like swarms of Russians, Lithuanians and Slavs swept over the coal fields, just as of old their ancestors swarmed over Europe. The Poles and Italians, too, began to arrive in large numbers and settled around the mines with the inevitable result.

The Mine Workers' Journal, in an editorial in reference to police interference in recent coal strike riots, denounces the State Mounted Police Act, calls the police Cossacks, says their creation was inspired by the coal operators, and calls upon the mine workers to vote against every senator and representative who voted for the passage of the bill. The whole system, the Journal declares, was imported from Russia.

Mayor Dunne of Chicago has thrown down the bars which have prevented organization of policemen into what amounts to a labor union. He declares he has no objection to the organization of any wage-earners. He said in effect he would not oppose affiliation of the policemen with other organizations.

Conditions of labor in Italy are getting more difficult, with scarcity of workmen, especially in the textile industry. Wages have reached a very high point, probably in some parts not much less than in the United States, making the labor question about the most difficult one for the manufacturer. There are many Italians employed in South Germany, probably 6,000 altogether.

The following is the wage scale set with the Winnipeg tramway employees as result of recent strike. From and including April 7th, 1906, the following scale of wage shall be in force: 21 cents to men of the first six months' service, 22 cents per hour for the second six months, 23 cents an hour for the third and succeeding years continuous service with the company. These regulations embraced will become effective on the 7th of April, 1906, and will remain in force for a period of 6 or 12 months.

Secretaries of labor unions will confer a favor upon the labor editor if they will forward any items of general interest occurring in their unions to The Colonist.

The New York Act Studio of 837 Granville Street, Vancouver, B. C., is holding drawings and paintings in this city with considerable success. Their work has found admittance among the most prominent families and samples of same are exhibited in the store windows of Hicks & Lovick Piano Co., The B. C. Furniture Co., and the Flu-Reform Wardrobe Co. It would pay art-lovers to inspect their work, as they employ eminent European artists.

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The terms of the agreement between Division No. 132, of Oakland, Calif., tramway employees and the Oakland Consolidated company, as secured through the intervention of President W. D. Maher, are as follows: Wage scale to prevail until January 1st, 1907; 25 cents per hour for the first year, 26 cents per hour for the second year, and thereafter 27 cents per hour. This is the first mutual agreement ever secured by the Oakland local.

NEW ART EXHIBIT

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ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY

Time Table No. 58

TAKING EFFECT SUNDAY, APRIL 29, 1906

Northbound.	Southbound.	Northbound.	Sat. Sun.	Southbound.
Leave.	Daily	Arrive.	& Wed.	Arrive
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Victoria	9:00	12:00	4:00	7:55
Shawinigan Lake	10:20	10:30	5:17	6:45
Edmonton	11:00	12:00	5:35	5:55
Calgary	11:20	12:00	5:35	5:55
Ladysmith	11:52	9:10	6:45	5:00
Nanaimo	12:33	8:20	7:37	4:15
Ar. Wellington	12:53	Lv. 8:00	Ar. Wellington	Lv. 4:00

Excursion rates in effect between all points, good going Saturdays, and Sundays; returning not later than Monday.

THROUGH TICKETS VICTORIA TO COWICHAN LAKE

VIA DUNCANS.

Stage leaves Duncans daily, connecting with E. & N. trains. Round trip tickets, good for 15 days, \$5.00.

THROUGH TICKETS VICTORIA TO CROFTON

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Unittilla or Queen, May 9, 16, 23, 30. Steamer leaves every seventh day thereafter.

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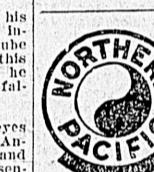
Connecting at Skagway with W.P. & Y.R.

Leave Seattle 9 p.m., Cottage City, Humboldt or City of Seattle, May 1, 15, 18, 21, 25, 31. Leave Victoria, 6 a.m., Cottage City, May 10, 19.

Steamers connect at San Francisco with Company's steamers for ports in California, Mexico and Humboldt Bay. For further information obtain folder. Right is reserved to change steamers or sailing dates.

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C. D. DUNANN, Gen. Pass. Agt., San Francisco.



4



PICTURES OF WAR

NO. 8.

"THE HEART OF A GEISHA"

A Geisha's life imagination thus
With all the charming color of the rose,
And people won't believe her when she
hints.
It's beauties are not quite what they
suppose.
Because I'm rather quaint and picturesque,
They think that for a butterfly like me,
Existence is delightfully grotesque.
How very much mistaken folks may be!

—The Geisha.

THERE are tea-houses, and tea-houses, but only one Tea-House of the Burnished Maples. On a verdured bluff—the rickshaman will end a friend to push your kuruma uphill—a bevy of fluttering musumes in rainbow-hued kimonos will meet you at the door. On their knees, prostrate on the close-woven matting, they will bid you "Condescend to enter, O Donna San," and the rickshaman will untie your shoestrings. How careful one must be of holes in his socks in this country of cleanly customs. The doctor preached me a homily on every occasion such as this on the manner in which leather boots carried germs from the street to the carpeted floor of the west, whereas—but I had heard the same story a hundred times.

What an outlook you had from the matted balconies of the tea-house, in thickly-verdured Shiba the tinselined temple roofs of heavy ribbed porcelain were set in dense clusters of laburnum, arbutus and trees with foliage a denser green, the glittering roof on roof of a five-story pagoda some points Buddhist had built when the menace of death seemed near towered above the clustered trees, and an avenue of claying cherry-trees, without fragrance, it's true, but with pinky-white blossom, that drifted like snow on the pathway, stretched to a busy streetway, but a glimpse of which could be seen with its bust street, people, men yoked with their oxen in carts, coolies toiling between the hills of their kuruma with human freights, and wayfarers clattering to and fro on their wooden geta or frayed waraji of platted hemp. At the other side, the verandah overhanging the canal—one of the freight arteries of the city—and pale blue wisteria dangled down to the moss-grown stones by the canal side. Sampan and junk, heavy with freight or with high prow and stern, fitted with great rudders high out of water, crowded in the waterway and the coolies who poled their craft-past where the geisha sat on the balconies above them and sang high-pitched songs to the twanging of their samisen till'd an extempore verse oft-times in reply; at night when the junks jammed beneath the balcony and the crews, brown and half-naked, sat on their heels about little braziers of glowing charcoal that glowed their bronzed flesh with half-lights a painter would have longed to see, the geisha who sang behind the paper shoji then dittering a mellow light from the quaint lanterns stood on the matted floors reflected odd silhouettes that pictured them for the canal people on the paper screens. And, stretching far, mile after mile, was the brown city; by day a sun-baked cluster of thaten and bamboo as far as the eye could see; at night, row after row of lanterns stretching far into the gloom to mark little distant pin-points the veins of the city.

The Imperial hotel is another world to the Tea-House of the Burnished Maples, and the doctor will tell you so, unless his voice has failed. The military attaché speaks with prejudice, for he came to drink tea poured by O Yuki San. O Yuki's father was an Austrian; so her mother had told her. Mother and daughter lived alone near the Street of the Weavers and earned their living by embroidering silks for kikemono—until Takeyuchi came. The doctor learned her history. He had been an exile for years and speaks the language of the people. Takeyuchi was her lover, and she was earning money for him that he might finish his military education. He was to be a soldier. How long had she earned the money for this? For a year; no, nearly two. It was a small matter.

Takeyuchi came from Satsuma to be apprenticed to an uncle in Tokio. His father, a Samurai who followed Saigo in the hapless rebellion of the Satsuma clan, had died with Saigo, and he was the ward of his uncle. But the uncle was a bad man; he had taken the monies of Takeyuchi and left him destitute. But she could earn money for his necessary education. "Will the honorable foreigner have more tea?" O Yuki clapped her hands until little O Hana slid the shoji and pushed her glistening black-haired head inside. She flitted in like a butterfly to carry off the empty tea-pot. The doc-

tor looked across at me. "Do you understand?" he said.

"I do," said the attache. "Until the increasing modernism which we call civilization parched the patriotism of these people they are unequal. Russia has millions, of course, but a thin band flung across thousands of miles cannot hold the burden at the end even if Russia had the wonderful spirit of these people. The women of Japan are its most ardent patriots. No flag-waving, no intoxication with the excitement of war for them; theirs is only to suffer in silence, to give their all uncomplaining."

O Yuki san rose from her cushion in response to a shout from beyond the screen, and we sat on the matting of the open upper floor, talking of many things, until it was time to call the waiting rickshaman and return to that grim tomb, the Imperial hotel, where a hundred men waited for permission to join the armies that were already in Manchuria. Lieut. Soesima joined us in the corridor and he told us more of O Yuki san. Takeyuchi.

Ichijiro of the Military School would have been apprenticed to an artisan and she the wife of Takeyuchi the carpenter if she had not indentured herself to the crafty old Takashashi, who, so Soesima told us, knew a valuable geisha when he saw one. Her life for four years was the price of the young man's education; then she would be free from the Tea-house and they would be married. In the meantime she went to dance when geisha were called after banquets were ended, and entertained those who came to the Tea-House of the Burnished Maples, and she was famous. In Tokio she has some thousand sisters, and six hundred half-sisters who live in a tinselined quarter between barriers beyond the Sumida to sit behind wooden-barred windows nightly like shop goods on show to the throngs who surge in the brilliantly-lit streets of the Yoshiwara. These are reinforced by the geisha who forget, but the geisha, the real geisha, is another person. It is in Shimbashi in the Street of the Geisha that they are most numerous. By day an occasional tinkle of koto, a few notes of song, by night an incessant twanging of samisen, a jumble of high-pitched voices, the lantern-lit Street of the Geisha is a place unto itself. Its life is of the night when the lanterns are lit. The lanterns are many shaped, oval, cylindrical, square, hexagonal and octagonal, and all have scrawling Japanese writing on them which is to tell the house-owner's name, and the honorable name of her residence. It is a street full of story, humorous and tragic; every house has its tradition.

In time the tragedy of O Yuki san will become a tradition of the Tea-House of the Burnished Maples. O Yuki san was a beautiful woman, even from the foreigner's estimate; judged by young Tokio she was exquisite. Radiant with success, she took the cups of saki the young men offered, tasted the wine and passed the cups back again, and waited until the time came for her and her sister geisha to dance the more popular Sakura-Odori, the Cherry dance, symbolic of the spring blossom. Unless you have lived on mat-hooded houses in Japan you will scarce understand what this means to the people. Even then the foreigner cannot understand many things, least of all the longing that O Yuki san felt that night when Takeyuchi had gone to the war. She dreamed of the day when it would be fulfilled as the kurumaya dragged her back to the Tea-House on the hill that glad day when the tea-house keeper's ransom would be paid in full and she would be freed from her obligations to marry the soldier for whom she sacrificed so much.

Admiral Star gave a ball on the evening of February 8th in honor of his wife's birthday, and he invited a large number of the naval and military officers, but far more went to the circus tents spread out on the old parade grounds. Baroufsky was giving a gala performance in honor of nothing in particular, and hundreds of officers from the squadron lying in the roadstead were present. Takeyuchi had given his usual performance, toying with curved lacquered-handled swords and gleaming daggers, juggling umbrellas and fans; Mademoiselle Pernolitski, gay in her bright red tights, had pivotted on the broad back of an old horse Baroufsky had bought from the artillery captain, and many riders, with bespangled and tinselled gauze sparkling in the glare of the kerosene flares, were waiting where the canvas flap was drawn aside for their entrance in procession. The thronged Chinese were gazing, expectant and open-mouthed, awaiting the riders, when the dull roll of an explosion started the crowd.

One of the circus clowns, wise in his generation, shouted: "Japansky!" Everybody laughed; it was a good joke.

Sharp rattling of many quick-firing guns, with an occasional echoing roll of the big cannon of the Tiger's Tail, ended the laughter suddenly. The metallic music of the band, brassily playing the imported anthem of Manila, "A Hot Time in the Old Town," ceased with equal suddenness, and the crowd melted away. Chinese scurried out, flattening toward Old Port Arthur to crawl beneath their kangs, civilians hurried through the streets of the New Town, and all, excepting many naval men whose stomachs were not good for the work that was going on in the roadstead, hurried from the big tent, where none seemed to care. The circus company dissolved, and Takeyuchi obscured himself among a crowd of refugees and hurried to his home in the Old Town, where Levinsky, roused from sleep, was waiting, wondering as he rubbed his sleepy eyes what had caused the commotion.

"What is it?" asked the Jew. "Japansky," laconically replied Takeyuchi, with his eyes glistening. Then he went to the attic room he had made under the thatch to find the plans of many things the three would like to know of all hidden in the thatch.

To Levinsky's slow-working mind the thing was incomprehensible. The Japanese had come; they were attacking the warships. Yes, that meant war; of course, he would have to fight; to fight for these pigs of Russians who had killed his brother and sister so cruelly in Odessa and made a soldier of him because he was big and bulky. Unless he could escape; ah, yes, that was it; and Takeyuchi would escape.

At dawn there was a clatter at the barred door and Levinsky slid from his bed, half naked, to loose the bars. "Who is there?" he asked.

"The guard." Of course if one were building a fiction the reader would murmur because of the hackneyed melodrama. Of course it does seem melodramatic like the third act of a play; but life is oftentimes more dramatic than is the play.

"Who is it? What do you want?" asked the unclad Levinsky with fright. "Open the door and we'll tell you," said the guard.

Slowly the Jew opened the door. He knew the guard had come seeking Takeyuchi, and he decided to protect the Japanese.

"What is wrong?" he asked.

"Japansky," said the leader of the guard, tersely; "tell us, you pig of a Jew, where he is hidden, or it will be the worse for you."

Levinsky saw the huddled form of his fellow-lodged on the shakedown behind the Japanese screen as he quickly led the guard to an outhouse at the back, as though he was showing them where Takeyuchi was lodged; he searched diligently and the picket searched with him.

"It'll be worse for you, dog of a Jew, if we find him!" said the sergeant, but Levinsky paid little attention. He

Being a Narrative of What O Yuki San Sacrificed for Love of Takeyuchi San-and Loyalty to the Emperor.

J. GORDON SMITH

the family of Count Odomaki. He has been betrothed to Oume San, youngest daughter of the Count.

Since early morning O Yuki had been making her toilet. Every day she had spent hours with her little brushes, blackening the uplifted lashes, reddening the carmine of the painted lips, brightening her pasty complexion and oiling her well-scented black hair. She did these things daily, because of the thought that Takeyuchi might come. The tears that would no longer be dammed welled from her eyes and made lanes in the paste of her cheeks. Her sacrifice had been for nothing; but yes, it had been for Japan. She had not counted the cost when the newspapers of the land were ringing with the praises of Takeyuchi and recompense seemed near at hand; and she would not murmur now. In her little cubicle at the back of the Tea House she unrolled the many prints the geisha had brought her when the print-shops of the Ginza were filled with wondrously-colored lithographs picturing her hero in various poses, some even as a knight of a forgotten period. She looked at them for the last time and put them back into the cupboards. At dark, with a few trinkets in a little bundle, she slipped out from the back door of the Tea House of the Burnished Maples. Next morning the sensation of the Tokio was the disappearance of a popular geisha.

To the story of how Takeyuchi waited for an opportunity to escape, brushing hourly against Russian patrols and feeling insecure in his disguise as a Chinese coolie, would be an interesting one. He worked grim and tired, lighting coals from scows, carrying ammunition to lumbering Chinese bulk carriers, was kicked at intervals by grey-coated soldiers to make him work faster, and he was beaten by panic-stricken citizens who lost their temper when the calmness of the Chinese coolie annoyed them. He was ousted from many junks on some of which he buried himself in their debris-filled holds before, at last, one mat-sailed craft, with a grey-whiskered Chinese who looked like a picture of Confucius in command, carried him past the outer forts of Golden Hill in the grey dawn of a misty morning. Ten miles to seaward some grey forms were seen on the horizon, and Takeyuchi gave the Chinese who stood with arms akimbo on the high poop of the Chinese junk an odd-shaped flag to raise to his masthead. Because of this signal men on many war craft telegraphed to other craft that a sea-going junk was not to be molested. The junk swept by the uninterfering warships and landed Takeyuchi at Chifu, where he found passage by a German tramp, the Babushburg, to Nagasaki.

The Three were delighted with the maps Takeyuchi had given them. The eminences upon which guns could be posted with profit were noted and their heights were given within a few metres, the chain of cemented fortresses and the key forts of the chain, with the guns they mounted, the mine areas and the manner in which they were worked, there was considerable data regarding the inner and outer links of the works of famous engineers built at the tip of the Regent's Sword. How the aforesome juggler of Baroufsky's Circus had found opportunity to secure the information only a spy could form any idea; but he had and the silent Fukushima had told him as they smoked a cigarette in the plain white-washed room at Sambu Hombu that he had done invaluable work for the emperor and Japan. And what more would any Japanese seek?

The press of Japan rang with the praises of Takeyuchi San a few days later, and because of the encomiums O Yuki San learned that the soldier for whom she had sacrificed so much had returned to Japan. But why had he not come to see her? Why did he not come as usual to the tea house of the Burnished Maples? He must be busy with his duties; otherwise he would have come, said O Yuki to herself.

In the Jiji Shimpo she read that Takeyuchi San had been made a captain of the Imperial Guards, and the Hochi Shimbu reported that the emperor had been pleased to give him a kanjo and a medal. These things delighted the heart of the geisha. She glowed with pride as she thought that it was the money she had earned which made it possible for Takeyuchi San to have paved the way for his successors.

Two weeks had passed, and Takeyuchi had not visited the Tea House of the Burnished Maples. He had been so busy, O Yuki told herself, for the newspapers had still much to say of his goings and comings. He had been at the Cherry Blossom Viewing party of the Count Igigaki, and Count Oda, who had entertained him at luncheon at the Noble's club.

Soon the woman of O Yuki began to murmur. Surely a few minutes could have been found for a visit to her; a kuruma could have brought a note just to tell her of his return.

No message came. She bought every newspaper the gogai-runners shouted on the streets. The porters had a store of coppers with which to buy newspapers, for each might contain further news of Takeyuchi.

Her companion geishas noted the wrinkles that came in her brow and knew the cause. They noted the absence of the cheery laughter; all the songs which once breathed sunshine and gladness now suggested a plaintive murmur of sadness, for O Yuki was telling of the sorrows she refused to utter as the strings of the shamisen twanged.

O Hana San was all excitement as she fluttered across the mats with the Niroku Shimbu, pointing excitedly to a paragraph wedged between a western patent medicine advertisement and a calling to readers to drink no other beer than that of Asahi, where O Yuki San read:

"Capt. Takeyuchi of Imperial Guards who recently performed brilliant services at a certain place and has been given Order of the Kite by H. I. M. The Emperor has been adopted into

(Less 10 per cent, for printing, advertising, etc.)

Drawn in the presence of the public under the supervision of the press on Tuesday, May 29, 1906.

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